

1990

CENSUS OF
POPULATION
AND HOUSING

SERIES CPH (4)

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CENSUS '90



1990 Census of
Population and Housing
Population and Housing
Characteristics for
Congressional Districts
of the 103rd Congress
Colorado



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HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND GEOGRAPHIC AREAS AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, by geographic area, the subjects shown in this report. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for the desired type of geographic area. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number

Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. For a description of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B. Table numbers without reference letters in parentheses indicate data for the total population only. Data by race and Hispanic origin are indicated with reference letters in parentheses after the table numbers. Reference letters for population counts and subjects by race and Hispanic origin follow:

- (A) White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut; Asian or Pacific Islander; Hispanic origin; White, not of Hispanic origin.
 (B) American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, All Asian, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Cambodian, Hmong, Laotian, Thai, All Pacific Islander, Hawaiian, Samoan, Guamanian.
 (C) Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Other Hispanic origin, Dominican, Central American, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Panamanian, Salvadoran, South American, Colombian, Ecuadorian, Peruvian.
 (D) Race by Hispanic origin.

Subject	The State		County		Place and (in selected States) county subdivision ²		American Indian and Alaska Native area ³
	Total	Urban, rural, size of place, and rural farm ¹	Total	Rural or rural farm	10,000 or more	2,500 to 9,999	
Age	20, 34, 65(B)	20, 58(A)	95, 108(A)	169, 171	135(A)	151	173(A)
Ancestry ...	17, 31	17	92	...	121	150	...
Disability ...	20, 34, 84(D)	20, 57(A)	95, 107(A)	...	136(A)	152	174(A)
Educational attainment ..	22, 36	22, 57(A)	97, 107(A)	169, 171	136(A)	160(A)	174(A)
Household type and relationship	21, 35	21, 56(A)	96, 106(A)	169, 171	135(A)	160(A)	173(A)
Industry	26, 40, 67(B)	26, 58(A)	101, 108(A), 116(B)	170, 172	137(A), 148(C)	161(A), 167(C)	175(A)
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... Not applicable.

¹Type of residence categories are less detailed in tables 56-64 (which show characteristics by race and Hispanic origin) than in other tables.

²The selected States are Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

³Characteristics are shown only for the American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut population.

Tables identified in the table finding guide with a reference letter in parentheses after the table number present characteristics for racial groups or persons of Hispanic origin. The tables without reference letters contain data for the total population only. The table finding guide does not include cross-classifications of subject-matter items, nor does it distinguish among tables presenting data for all persons or housing units and tables presenting data for subgroups (for example, persons under 18 years or renter-occupied housing units) unless it is necessary to locate the subject.

Additional information to locate data within specific reports often is provided in the headnote at the top of the table finding guide and in the footnotes at the bottom of the guide.

HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) *heading*, (2) *boxhead*, (3) *stub*, and (4) *data field*.

A typical census report table is illustrated below.

The diagram illustrates the structure of a statistical table. At the top, it is titled "PARTS OF A STATISTICAL TABLE". The table is divided into several sections:

- Table number and title:** Located at the top left, it includes "Table 67. Labor Force Characteristics: 1980".
- Headnote:** Located at the top center, it provides additional context for the data.
- Column head:** Located at the top right, it lists the variables being measured.
- Heading:** Located on the left side, it identifies the main categories of the data.
- Stubhead:** Located on the left side, it identifies the subcategories of the data.
- Boxhead:** Located at the top of the data field, it contains the column headers for the data.
- Stub:** Located on the left side of the data field, it contains the row headers for the data.
- Data field:** The main body of the table containing the numerical data.
- Sidehead:** Located on the left side, it provides additional information about the data.
- Page number and State name:** Located at the bottom left, it indicates the page number and the state being reported on.
- Report title:** Located at the bottom right, it provides the title of the report.

The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the

table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the "User Notes" section.)

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a *spanner* appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a *spanner* is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

The *stub* is located at the left edge of the table. It includes a listing of line or row captions or descriptions. At the top of the stub is the *stubhead*. The *stubhead* is considered to be an extension of the table title and usually shows generic geographic area designations and restrictions.

In the stub, several features are used to help the user better understand the contents of the table. Usually, a block of data lines is preceded by a *sidehead*. The *sidehead*, similar to a *spanner*, describes and classifies the stub entries following it. The use of indentation in a stub indicates the relationship of one data line to another. Indented data lines represent subcategories that in most instances, sum to a total. Occasionally in tables, it is desirable to show one or more single-line subcategories that do not sum to the total. The unit of measure, such as dollars, is shown when it is not clear from the general wording of the data line.

The *data field* is that part of the table that contains the data. It extends from the bottom of the boxhead to the bottom of the table and from the right of the stub to the right-hand edge of the page.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear in tables. It is important to read the definitions of the terms used in the tables because census terms often are defined in special ways that reflect the manner in which the questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Definitions of geographic terms are provided in appendix A. Subject-matter terms are defined in appendix B.

Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations

The following symbols are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A dash "-" represents zero or a percent that rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots "..." mean not applicable.
- (NA) means not available.

- The prefix “r” indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger “†” next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the “User Notes” section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the “User Notes” section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.
- A plus sign “+” or a minus sign “-” following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under “Derived Measures” in appendix B.)
- A minus sign “-” preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A “(pt.)” next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a “(pt.)” next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be “split” by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be “split” by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.

- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

GRAPHICS

Charts, statistical maps, and other graphic summaries are included in some 1990 census reports. If graphics are shown in a report, they are presented immediately after the “User Notes” section.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. This section appears directly before the statistical tables in census reports unless graphics are shown. It presents information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 12 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 13 through 32 show sample characteristics. For a description of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	State and congressional district	County	Place and (in selected States) county subdivision (10,000 or more) ¹	American Indian and Alaska Native area
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS				
Age	1, 2, 17*	2	2	6
Voting age persons.....	1, 2, 17*	2	2	6
Ancestry	13	...	...	...
Citizenship	13, 14	...	...	...
Class of worker	15	...	...	...
Disability	14, 21	21	21	...
Educational attainment.....	14, 17*, 19	19	19	23
Family type and presence of own children	13, 17*, 18	18	18	...
Fertility.....	13	...	...	...
Group quarters.....	1, 4	4	4	...
Hispanic origin.....	1, 3, 17*	3	3	...
Household type and relationship	1, 4	4	4	...
Income in 1989	16, 17*, 22	22	22	23
Industry	15	...	...	...
Labor force status.....	15, 17*, 20	20	20	23
For persons 16 to 19 years by school enrollment and educational attainment.....	15, 17*	...	...	...
Labor force status in 1989—				
Weeks and hours worked	15, 20	20	20	...
Land area.....	1, 5	5	5	...
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	14, 18	18	18	...
Marital status	13	...	...	...
Means of transportation to work	14, 20	20	20	...
Nativity.....	13, 14, 18	18	18	...
Occupation.....	15	...	...	...
Period of military service	14	...	...	...
Place of birth	14, 18	18	18	...
Population density.....	5	5	5	...
Poverty status in 1989.....	16, 17*, 22	22	22	23
Race	1, 3, 17*	3	3	...
Residence in 1985	14, 18	18	18	...
School enrollment and type of school	14, 17*, 19	19	19	23
Sex.....	1, 3, 17*, 20	3, 20	3, 20	6
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons).....	13	...	...	...
Veteran status	14, 19	19	19	...
Workers in family in 1989	15	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

* Data for table 17 are shown for White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut; Asian or Pacific Islander; and Hispanic origin.

¹The selected States are: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 12 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 13 through 32 show sample characteristics. For a description of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	State and congressional district	County	Place and (in selected States) county subdivision (10,000 or more) ¹	American Indian and Alaska Native area
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS				
Age of householder	26	...	...	...
Bedrooms	24, 29	29	29	...
Condominium status	26, 29	29	29	...
Contract rent	7, 10	10	10	12
Gross rent	26, 28*, 31	31	31	32
Hispanic origin of householder	11, 28*	11	11	...
House heating fuel	25, 30	30	30	...
Household income in 1989	26, 27	...	...	...
Household type and relationship .....	...	...	...	12
Householder 65 years and over	25	...	...	...
Kitchen facilities	25, 29	29	29	...
Land area .....	...	...	...	12
Meals included in rent	10	10	10	...
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	27, 28*, 31	31	31	32
Persons per room	7, 8, 25	8	8	...
Persons in unit	26	...	...	...
Persons per unit	9, 10	9, 10	9, 10	...
Plumbing facilities	25, 28*, 29	29	29	32
Race of householder	11, 28*	11	11	...
Rooms	7, 8, 9, 10	8, 9, 10	8, 9, 10	...
Sewage disposal	25, 29	29	29	...
Source of water	25, 29	29	29	...
Telephone in unit	25, 30	30	30	...
Tenure	9, 10, 28*	9, 10	9, 10	12, 32
Tenure by race and Hispanic origin of householder	7	...	...	...
Units in structure	7, 8, 9, 10, 24	8, 9, 10	8, 9, 10	...
Vacancy characteristics	7, 8	8	8	...
Value	7, 9	9	9	12
Vehicles available	25, 28*, 30	30	30	32
Year householder moved into unit	26, 31	31	31	...
Year structure built	24, 29	29	29	...

... Not applicable for this report.

* Data for table 28 are shown for White householder; Black householder; American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder; Asian or Pacific Islander householder; and householder of Hispanic origin.

¹The selected States are: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division
Customer Services
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-4) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 6 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 7 through 12 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 13 through 23 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 24 through 32 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Congressional districts of the 103rd Congress reflect boundaries based on the 1990 census for all States except Maine, where redistricting occurs in 1993. Court or legislative action may change congressional district boundaries in any State for subsequent Congresses during the decade. The Census Bureau will issue revised CPH-4 reports for any State undergoing further redistricting action based on the 1990 census.

User Note 5

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 6

Data presented in tables 27 and 31 for "Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989" (With a mortgage), "Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989" (Not mortgaged), and "Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989" are inconsistent with the explanations for derived measures in appendix B. Specifically, when the median falls in the lower interval of the tabulation distribution, the estimated value obtained by linear interpolation is shown rather than the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). The lower interval has an assumed range of 0.0 to 19.9 percent.

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
LAND AREA							
Square kilometers	268 657.7	565.4	3 962.6	147 743.3	104 338.3	10 960.6	1 087.5
Square miles	103 728.8	218.3	1 530.0	57 043.7	40 285.1	4 231.9	419.9
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN							
All persons	3 294 394	549 068	549 072	549 062	549 070	549 066	549 056
White	2 905 474	400 581	508 752	503 752	501 555	487 334	503 500
Black	133 146	70 961	4 606	3 613	3 839	30 672	19 455
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	27 776	6 283	3 525	7 447	3 505	4 026	2 990
Asian or Pacific Islander	59 862	13 376	13 386	2 776	5 830	11 914	12 580
Other race	168 136	57 867	18 803	31 474	34 341	15 120	10 531
Hispanic origin (of any race)	424 302	120 506	51 896	95 372	80 971	40 459	35 098
White, nat of Hispanic origin	2 658 945	341 868	476 561	441 033	455 736	463 749	479 998
AGE							
All persons	3 294 394	549 068	549 072	549 062	549 070	549 066	549 056
Under 5 years	252 893	41 983	41 933	39 114	42 271	46 153	41 439
5 to 9 years	253 197	36 193	41 862	43 232	45 404	44 972	41 534
10 to 14 years	227 289	29 830	36 854	40 635	41 712	40 817	37 441
15 to 19 years	224 962	31 260	38 841	37 904	41 993	39 537	35 427
20 to 24 years	238 450	40 454	44 171	34 607	42 767	41 241	35 210
25 to 34 years	611 849	111 999	106 492	89 533	92 348	104 017	107 460
35 to 44 years	568 087	89 117	99 376	91 494	87 601	97 365	103 134
45 to 54 years	336 671	49 805	57 984	55 538	53 350	57 307	62 687
55 to 64 years	251 553	45 216	38 800	47 670	41 088	37 657	41 122
65 to 74 years	194 527	41 305	25 610	40 531	33 924	25 424	27 733
75 to 84 years	101 963	23 640	12 938	22 184	20 016	11 121	12 064
85 years and over	32 953	8 266	4 211	6 620	6 596	3 455	3 805
3 and 4 years	103 977	16 488	17 322	16 507	17 832	18 647	17 181
16 years and over	2 518 425	435 637	421 509	418 560	411 965	409 483	421 271
18 years and over	2 433 128	424 133	407 402	403 933	396 906	394 039	406 715
21 years and over	2 284 931	401 978	379 692	380 544	367 551	368 691	386 475
60 years and over	450 803	96 474	60 389	93 645	80 547	56 998	62 750
62 years and over	401 146	87 184	52 988	83 990	72 519	49 724	54 741
Median age	32.5	33.5	31.8	33.9	31.7	31.1	32.9
Female							
Under 5 years	1 663 099	281 195	276 824	275 287	277 107	272 663	280 023
5 to 9 years	123 775	20 458	20 709	19 232	20 552	22 599	20 225
10 to 14 years	123 197	17 552	20 283	21 017	22 113	21 908	20 324
15 to 19 years	110 551	14 576	17 815	19 644	20 324	19 809	18 383
20 to 24 years	108 828	15 236	18 988	18 257	20 730	18 343	17 274
25 to 34 years	115 522	20 242	21 740	16 541	21 038	17 967	17 994
35 to 44 years	305 726	54 856	53 253	44 771	46 293	51 743	54 810
45 to 54 years	281 930	43 144	49 154	44 675	43 284	49 115	52 558
55 to 64 years	169 394	25 542	29 351	27 452	26 490	28 687	31 872
65 to 74 years	130 407	24 470	19 876	24 577	21 230	19 168	21 066
75 to 84 years	106 971	23 706	14 289	21 511	18 457	13 844	15 164
85 years and over	63 063	15 277	8 260	13 029	12 018	6 957	7 522
3 and 4 years	23 735	6 136	3 106	4 581	4 578	2 523	2 811
16 years and over	50 858	8 090	8 497	8 046	8 727	9 163	8 335
18 years and over	1 284 760	225 965	214 523	211 750	210 441	204 615	217 466
21 years and over	1 243 297	220 384	207 612	204 715	203 094	197 162	210 330
60 years and over	1 172 268	209 533	194 195	193 509	188 362	186 280	200 389
62 years and over	257 587	57 956	34 799	51 707	45 441	32 134	35 550
Median age	231 919	52 942	31 051	46 709	41 234	28 514	31 469
Median age	33.3	34.6	32.4	34.6	32.5	32.1	33.4
Male							
Under 5 years	1 631 295	267 873	272 248	273 775	271 963	276 403	269 033
5 to 9 years	123 775	20 458	20 709	19 232	20 552	22 599	20 225
10 to 14 years	123 197	17 552	20 283	21 017	22 113	21 908	20 324
15 to 19 years	110 551	14 576	17 815	19 644	20 324	19 809	18 383
20 to 24 years	108 828	15 236	18 988	18 257	20 730	18 343	17 274
25 to 34 years	115 522	20 242	21 740	16 541	21 038	17 967	17 994
35 to 44 years	305 726	54 856	53 253	44 771	46 293	51 743	54 810
45 to 54 years	281 930	43 144	49 154	44 675	43 284	49 115	52 558
55 to 64 years	169 394	25 542	29 351	27 452	26 490	28 687	31 872
65 to 74 years	130 407	24 470	19 876	24 577	21 230	19 168	21 066
75 to 84 years	106 971	23 706	14 289	21 511	18 457	13 844	15 164
85 years and over	63 063	15 277	8 260	13 029	12 018	6 957	7 522
3 and 4 years	23 735	6 136	3 106	4 581	4 578	2 523	2 811
16 years and over	50 858	8 090	8 497	8 046	8 727	9 163	8 335
18 years and over	1 284 760	225 965	214 523	211 750	210 441	204 615	217 466
21 years and over	1 243 297	220 384	207 612	204 715	203 094	197 162	210 330
60 years and over	1 172 268	209 533	194 195	193 509	188 362	186 280	200 389
62 years and over	257 587	57 956	34 799	51 707	45 441	32 134	35 550
Median age	231 919	52 942	31 051	46 709	41 234	28 514	31 469
Median age	33.3	34.6	32.4	34.6	32.5	32.1	33.4
VOTING-AGE PERSONS							
Persons 18 years and over	2 433 128	424 133	407 402	403 933	396 906	394 039	406 715
Male	1 189 831	203 749	199 790	199 218	193 812	196 877	196 385
Female	1 243 297	220 384	207 612	204 715	203 094	197 162	210 330
White	2 176 390	325 446	380 810	374 418	366 843	352 883	375 990
Black	90 602	48 788	3 083	2 593	2 672	20 439	13 027
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	18 564	4 145	2 337	4 828	2 337	2 801	2 116
Asian or Pacific Islander	41 697	9 572	9 094	1 945	4 151	8 248	8 687
Other race	105 875	36 182	12 078	20 149	20 903	9 668	6 895
Hispanic origin (of any race)	271 631	77 669	33 009	62 044	49 752	26 179	22 978
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP							
All persons	3 294 394	549 068	549 072	549 062	549 070	549 066	549 056
In households	3 214 922	536 063	538 466	535 235	533 445	529 212	542 501
Householder	1 282 489	242 791	210 000	210 794	202 437	199 048	217 419
Family householder	854 214	129 777	141 798	145 542	143 377	146 330	147 390
Nonfamily householder	428 275	113 014	68 202	65 252	59 060	52 718	70 029
Male	208 413	53 511	34 547	32 551	27 942	25 996	33 866
Living alone	154 874	42 382	23 580	23 894	19 971	19 815	25 232
Female	219 862	59 503	33 655	32 701	31 118	26 722	36 163
Living alone	186 088	52 132	26 611	27 842	26 006	22 907	30 590
Spouse	690 292	92 216	115 811	119 350	119 876	123 068	119 971
Child	981 137	143 238	163 841	163 525	170 438	174 118	165 977
Grandchild	34 443	9 489	4 774	6 074	5 431	4 452	4 223
Other relatives	64 808	16 114	10 632	9 230	9 773	8 922	10 137
Nonrelatives	161 753	32 215	33 408	26 262	25 490	19 604	24 774
Institutionalized persons	35 976	6 302	3 118	7 386	6 797	6 861	5 512
Other persons in group quarters	43 496	6 703	7 488	6 441	8 828	12 993	1 043
Persons per household	2.51	2.21	2.56	2.54	2.64	2.66	2.50
Persons per family	3.07	3.01	3.08	3.05	3.13	3.12	3.04
Persons 65 years and over							
In households	329 443	73 211	42 759	69 335	60 536	40 000	43 602
Householder	311 137	69 844	40 441	65 525	56 639	37 979	40 709
Nonfamily householder	212 809	50 334	26 894	45 046	38 760	25 044	26 731
Living alone	98 993	27 340	12 222	19 788	17 461	10 845	11 337
Male	95 849	26 449	11 764	19 146	17 009	10 500	10 981
Female	21 066	6 004	2 256	4 764	3 677	2 193	2 172
Spouse	74 783	20 445	9 508	14 382	13 332	8 307	8 809
Other relatives	77 935	15 206	10 215	16 916	14 847	9 983	10 768
Nonrelatives	16 843	3 377	2 811	2 847	2 501	2 540	2 767
Institutionalized persons	3 550	927	521	716	531	412	443
Other persons in group quarters	17 345	3 175	2 088	3 608	3 739	1 895	2 840
	961	192	230	202	158	126	53

Table 2. Age: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State	All persons	Age											Median age
		Under 5 years	16 years and over	18 years and over	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 years and over	75 years and over	85 years and over
Congressional District													
County													
Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]													
The State	3 294 394	252 893	2 518 425	2 433 128	148 197	187 328	1 179 936	336 671	130 193	121 360	329 443	134 916	32 953
District 1	549 068	41 983	435 637	424 133	22 155	32 630	201 116	49 805	21 953	23 263	73 211	31 906	8 266
COUNTY													
Adams County (pt.)	48 195	4 396	35 334	34 131	2 067	2 748	16 524	4 349	2 037	2 103	4 303	1 341	234
Arapahoe County (pt.)	33 260	2 822	26 012	25 269	1 886	2 203	4 824	2 902	1 445	1 448	4 103	1 494	384
Denver County	467 610	34 764	374 289	364 731	18 202	27 678	173 309	42 554	18 471	19 712	64 805	29 071	7 648
Jefferson County (pt.)	3	1	2	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION													
Aurora city (pt.)	55 504	5 049	41 949	40 714	2 828	3 377	19 190	4 771	2 379	2 389	5 780	1 979	467
Commerce City city (pt.)	15 424	1 427	11 105	10 646	640	852	4 824	1 416	637	723	1 556	514	96
Denver city	467 610	34 764	374 289	364 731	18 202	27 678	173 309	42 554	18 471	19 712	64 805	29 071	7 648
Lakewood city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District 2	549 072	41 933	421 509	407 402	27 710	34 281	205 868	57 984	21 170	17 630	42 759	17 149	4 211
COUNTY													
Adams County (pt.)	152 542	12 871	113 564	109 293	6 515	8 714	55 534	15 757	6 447	5 373	10 953	3 991	940
Boulder County	225 339	15 777	178 485	173 460	15 027	17 754	86 366	23 035	7 673	6 396	17 209	7 499	1 970
Clear Creek County	7 619	535	5 813	5 640	215	204	311	983	37	264	544	196	354
Gilpin County	3 070	191	2 413	2 335	76	69	1 361	388	104	117	220	79	20
Jefferson County (pt.)	160 502	12 559	121 234	116 674	5 877	7 540	59 488	17 821	6 635	5 480	13 833	5 384	1 244
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION													
Arapahoe CDP (pt.)	89 229	6 701	67 359	64 572	3 652	4 141	31 476	11 051	4 138	3 316	6 798	2 339	507
Boulder city (pt.)	83 312	3 997	72 001	70 693	10 307	11 637	30 778	7 017	2 338	2 084	6 532	3 199	976
Broomfield city (pt.)	24 607	2 105	17 756	17 030	1 088	2 449	9 537	2 449	863	63	1 327	408	63
Lafayette city	14 548	1 563	10 265	9 952	402	608	6 436	1 015	369	297	825	346	56
Longmont city	51 555	4 420	38 258	36 847	1 889	2 591	18 622	5 279	1 785	1 574	5 107	2 430	640
Louisville city	12 361	1 365	8 802	8 577	266	331	6 048	896	252	224	560	237	319
Northglenn city (pt.)	27 195	2 002	20 736	19 965	1 343	1 601	8 870	3 504	1 571	1 171	1 905	666	183
Shirleywood CDP	16 636	1 335	12 539	12 026	872	1 053	5 549	1 837	906	749	1 060	294	49
Thomson city (pt.)	32 577	3 146	22 798	21 780	1 226	1 413	13 208	2 784	834	621	1 694	844	299
Welby CDP (pt.)	589	24	521	510	22	42	175	67	43	52	109	43	6
Westminster city (pt.)	73 342	6 624	53 715	51 681	2 802	4 267	30 428	6 690	2 231	1 776	3 487	1 164	236
Wheat Ridge city	29 419	1 944	24 011	23 446	884	1 483	9 559	3 028	1 402	1 392	5 698	2 646	658
District 3	549 062	39 114	418 560	403 933	23 389	26 974	181 027	55 538	23 360	24 310	69 335	28 804	6 620
COUNTY													
Alamosa County	13 617	1 167	10 044	9 647	1 143	1 033	4 092	1 211	446	437	1 265	597	157
Archuleta County	5 345	443	3 978	3 744	142	153	1 670	566	271	341	1 451	183	38
Chaffee County	12 684	695	10 096	9 793	426	441	3 935	1 347	453	703	2 068	862	196
Conjilio County	7 453	634	5 153	4 870	286	286	1 918	640	331	353	1 046	214	180
Costilla County	3 190	231	2 368	2 278	101	146	827	334	177	124	519	214	58
Custer County	1 926	114	1 474	1 416	45	32	540	266	125	124	284	107	27
Dell County	20 980	1 237	16 413	15 833	562	683	5 304	2 258	1 075	1 260	4 691	2 119	489
Dolores County	1 504	97	1 139	1 089	51	44	423	183	86	82	220	92	17
Douglas County (pt.)	3 042	177	2 389	2 307	110	84	920	527	196	165	305	91	9
Eagle County	21 928	1 953	16 728	16 323	666	1 519	10 768	1 826	469	373	702	222	35
Fremont County (pt.)	13 640	799	10 726	10 321	412	414	3 533	1 382	672	765	3 143	1 551	415
Garfield County	29 974	2 434	22 421	21 704	1 167	1 373	11 138	2 876	1 061	1 109	2 980	1 244	299
Grand County	7 966	524	6 158	5 951	244	426	3 275	725	361	347	611	203	35
Gunnison County	10 273	666	8 317	8 141	376	1 036	3 577	881	323	291	657	263	64
Hinsdale County	467	18	390	381	8	14	176	58	37	29	59	17	3
Huerfano County	6 009	360	4 637	4 457	171	190	1 506	652	295	381	1 262	586	144
Jackson County	1 605	119	1 228	1 194	50	76	519	205	82	80	172	50	24
Jefferson County (pt.)	3 104	262	2 324	2 250	73	87	1 327	400	124	124	159	50	7
Lake County	6 007	495	4 491	4 333	337	274	2 184	592	191	191	488	196	24
La Plata County	32 284	2 213	24 834	24 040	2 474	2 168	10 683	3 090	1 197	1 208	3 220	1 282	297
Mesa County	93 145	6 571	70 756	68 145	4 056	4 141	28 512	9 485	4 010	4 490	13 451	5 465	1 280
Mineral County	558	49	443	433	9	11	191	72	35	31	84	30	5
Monte Vista County	11 357	975	8 021	7 679	377	407	3 945	1 189	448	394	919	391	82
Montezuma County	18 672	1 555	13 402	12 840	643	695	5 521	1 905	876	886	2 314	900	198

Table 2. Age: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Age													Median age
	All persons	Under 5 years	16 years and over	18 years and over	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 years and over	75 years and over	85 years and over	
District 3—Con.														
COUNTY—Con.														
Montrose County	24 423	1 564	18 376	17 725	727	798	6 908	2 841	1 209	1 245	3 997	1 684	360	37.1
Ouray County	2 295	127	1 774	1 725	48	51	725	355	126	121	299	105	17	40.1
Park County	7 174	476	5 392	5 218	158	141	2 862	1 942	304	285	526	142	23	35.6
Pitkin County	12 661	708	10 706	10 529	252	875	6 434	1 647	429	335	1 421	78	24	34.8
Pueblo County	123 051	8 542	94 120	90 572	5 324	6 017	36 243	12 043	5 905	6 363	18 779	7 889	1 776	34.7
Rio Blanco County	5 972	446	4 381	4 178	290	254	1 922	669	237	237	542	208	59	34.7
Rio Grande County	10 770	840	7 869	7 519	390	430	3 040	1 089	506	500	1 564	707	197	32.5
Routt County	14 088	999	10 851	10 541	612	810	6 269	1 330	390	322	808	298	68	32.5
Saguache County	4 619	379	3 296	3 153	170	195	1 414	452	170	177	575	228	52	32.7
San Juan County	745	47	551	523	26	26	79	79	29	22	48	7	—	31.8
San Miguel County	3 653	255	2 901	2 828	96	218	1 793	379	93	91	158	73	10	33.1
Summit County	12 881	943	10 463	10 233	457	1 163	6 678	1 022	305	308	300	70	8	30.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Canon City city (pt.)	8 289	464	6 666	6 403	255	250	2 015	762	392	457	2 272	1 255	367	42.7
Clifton CDP	12 671	1 287	8 889	8 552	334	766	4 363	958	387	453	1 091	370	52	28.8
Durango city	12 430	625	10 235	9 996	1 171	1 176	3 673	933	377	435	1 473	680	163	29.0
Grand Junction city	29 034	1 875	23 218	22 603	1 718	1 770	8 250	2 548	1 192	1 454	5 671	2 671	720	35.5
Pueblo city	96 640	6 941	75 550	72 807	4 381	5 058	28 872	9 087	4 509	5 142	15 758	6 914	1 628	34.5
District 4														
COUNTY														
Adams County (pt.)	64 301	5 679	46 611	44 683	2 668	3 584	22 666	6 246	2 452	2 169	4 898	1 784	442	30.1
Arapahoe County (pt.)	20 414	2 053	13 708	13 072	585	523	8 388	2 172	501	321	582	178	33	30.9
Boca County	4 556	301	3 523	3 405	109	152	1 231	472	243	258	940	412	105	39.3
Bent County	5 048	336	3 880	3 722	160	136	1 346	530	301	296	953	406	90	39.1
Cheyenne County	2 397	216	1 716	1 641	57	83	742	194	88	101	376	190	41	32.0
Crowley County	3 946	220	3 193	3 117	107	248	1 495	360	153	179	575	275	68	34.2
Elbert County	7 646	707	6 972	6 679	274	339	3 627	1 130	340	330	737	315	77	33.8
Kiowa County	1 688	101	1 256	1 203	38	71	474	172	77	77	332	144	37	37.0
Kil Corson County	1 140	549	1 256	1 057	194	234	2 040	529	334	357	1 155	529	113	34.9
Larimer County	186 136	13 552	143 683	139 075	12 489	14 050	64 919	17 583	6 285	5 892	17 857	7 601	1 899	31.1
Las Animas County	13 765	883	10 655	10 261	650	554	1 377	377	661	754	2 728	1 336	319	37.7
Lincoln County	4 529	345	3 336	3 336	148	148	1 244	480	242	224	882	412	107	37.9
Morgan County	17 567	1 229	13 361	12 885	854	695	5 075	1 783	858	876	2 744	1 256	321	34.7
Logan County	21 939	1 817	16 041	15 432	762	945	6 400	2 048	988	966	3 323	1 606	414	33.1
Otero County	20 185	1 476	14 991	14 346	803	769	5 390	2 010	958	967	3 449	1 634	424	34.9
Phillips County	4 189	281	3 217	3 089	93	135	1 099	425	233	225	879	462	134	38.5
Powers County	13 347	1 092	9 611	9 182	572	568	3 914	1 289	592	549	1 698	747	188	32.0
Sedgewick County	2 690	142	2 112	2 037	74	74	701	271	158	153	620	301	62	40.8
Washington County	4 812	311	3 639	3 512	120	161	1 321	506	238	317	849	368	97	40.8
Weld County	131 821	10 389	98 429	94 808	8 402	8 990	41 829	12 614	4 957	4 562	13 454	5 936	1 440	30.5
Yuma County	8 954	592	6 654	6 364	242	299	2 511	945	415	447	1 505	720	185	35.8
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Aurora city (pt.)	452	36	327	307	14	10	179	47	14	14	29	5	1	32.5
Brighton city	14 203	1 111	10 531	10 085	628	675	4 490	1 403	567	458	1 664	810	225	31.7
Broomfield city (pt.)	31	2	27	26	1	1	11	3	—	—	9	5	—	43.1
Commerce city (pt.)	1 042	95	729	706	58	57	321	117	53	28	72	37	6	29.6
Fort Collins city	87 758	6 176	69 848	68 047	9 285	10 212	30 940	6 463	2 304	2 062	6 781	3 080	831	27.6
Greeley city	60 536	4 515	46 983	45 583	5 663	5 742	18 358	5 036	2 057	1 942	6 765	3 230	929	28.9
Loveland city	37 352	3 067	27 626	26 570	1 231	1 609	12 577	3 653	1 260	1 389	4 851	2 260	589	33.1
Northglenn city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sterling city	10 362	724	7 984	7 717	622	479	2 984	891	427	492	1 822	942	267	34.0
Thornton city (pt.)	22 454	2 312	15 879	15 247	961	1 535	8 525	1 663	636	688	1 239	355	103	28.0
Weldby CDP (pt.)	9 629	800	7 020	6 727	389	582	3 370	1 010	440	385	551	147	32	30.3
Westminster city (pt.)	1 283	146	928	902	28	69	590	82	39	35	59	13	1	29.3
District 5														
COUNTY														
Arapahoe County (pt.)	63 402	4 898	45 907	43 541	2 137	1 855	23 826	9 442	2 393	1 622	2 286	572	133	33.9
Douglas County (pt.)	57 349	5 549	39 344	38 048	1 693	1 693	24 188	6 453	1 693	1 288	2 219	712	174	32.0
El Paso County	397 014	33 770	298 259	287 586	20 679	27 576	141 834	37 956	15 187	12 679	31 674	11 749	2 828	30.2
Fremont County (pt.)	18 633	972	15 092	14 654	604	1 005	6 413	1 915	886	912	2 919	1 264	266	36.0

Table 2. Age: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Age													
	All persons	Under 5 years	16 years and over	18 years and over	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 years and over	75 years and over	85 years and over	Median age
District 5—Con. COUNTY—Con.														
Teller County	12 468	944	9 238	8 872	333	301	4 891	1 448	500	497	902	279	54	34.6
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Aurora city (pt.)	10	2	3 501	3 423	149	258	1 542	4	171	190	784	382	85	35.0
Canon city (pt.)	4 398	301	17 593	16 701	757	647	8 948	3 800	947	701	901	177	34	34.4
Castlewood COP	24 392	1 874	7 842	7 555	439	877	4 409	26 955	337	214	381	89	8	34.9
Cimarron Hills COP	11 160	310	7 842	7 555	439	877	4 409	26 955	337	214	381	89	8	34.9
Colorado Springs city	281 140	23 697	213 106	205 756	12 347	18 515	102 169	26 955	10 715	9 274	25 781	10 102	2 545	31.1
Fort Carson COP	11 309	1 173	6 916	6 534	2 031	2 648	3 747	75	11	8	14	6	10	22.0
Highlands Ranch COP	10 181	1 321	6 719	6 719	204	213	5 093	775	176	116	142	32	10	30.5
Jefferson city (pt.)	5 108	452	3 709	3 555	162	113	2 154	679	94	163	190	57	10	33.6
Littleton city (pt.)	23 822	1 954	17 096	16 280	885	1 033	7 910	2 625	1 352	1 098	1 377	317	54	31.0
Security-Widefield COP	24 147	1 818	17 496	16 552	855	724	8 634	3 627	1 000	657	1 055	313	81	34.0
Southglenn COP (pt.)														
District 6														
549 056	41 439	421 271	406 715	20 240	28 470	210 594	62 687	21 974	19 148	43 602	15 869	3 805	32.9	
COUNTY														
Arapahoe County (pt.)	274 235	20 983	210 420	203 379	9 811	15 587	107 244	29 070	10 319	9 148	22 200	8 038	1 816	32.2
Jefferson County (pt.)	274 821	20 456	210 851	203 336	10 429	12 883	103 350	33 617	11 655	10 000	21 402	7 831	1 989	33.6
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Applewood COP (pt.)	11 069	655	8 902	8 632	382	491	3 465	1 498	702	694	1 400	443	80	38.0
Arvada city (pt.)	166 137	13 874	124 421	120 297	5 943	9 491	70 456	16 275	4 890	4 007	9 235	3 203	667	30.9
Aurora city (pt.)	23 949	1 706	17 486	16 621	907	759	8 220	3 584	1 104	870	1 177	279	48	34.1
Columbine COP	29 387	2 062	23 554	22 961	977	1 767	10 921	2 412	1 080	1 142	4 662	2 056	510	33.5
Englewood city	13 116	763	10 846	10 515	1 114	1 027	4 904	1 285	474	413	1 298	508	110	31.9
Golden city	24 391	2 501	16 602	15 876	728	782	11 050	2 088	460	325	443	120	16	29.8
Ken City COP	126 481	8 557	101 409	98 277	4 968	7 638	44 789	15 815	6 179	5 545	13 343	5 226	1 448	34.2
Lakewood city (pt.)	28 577	1 934	22 748	22 070	1 125	1 718	9 049	3 320	1 489	1 466	3 883	1 543	443	35.1
Littleton city (pt.)	18 940	1 158	14 808	14 186	687	671	5 686	2 843	1 243	1 168	1 888	506	78	38.0
Southglenn COP (pt.)														

Table 3. Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Sex		Race					Hispanic origin (of any race)	Not of Hispanic origin				
	All persons	Male	Female	White	Black	Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		Other race	White	Black	Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race
The State -----	3 294 394	1 631 295	1 663 099	2 905 474	133 146	27 776	59 862	168 136	424 302	128 057	22 068	56 773	4 249
District 1 -----	549 068	267 873	281 195	400 581	70 961	6 283	13 376	57 867	120 506	68 347	4 473	12 389	1 485
COUNTY													
Adams County (pt.) -----	48 195	24 123	24 072	37 083	6 306	554	1 282	2 970	10 261	6 067	432	1 177	105
Arapahoe County (pt.) -----	33 260	16 231	17 029	26 297	4 609	348	1 089	917	2 861	24 552	280	1 053	27
Denver County -----	467 610	227 517	240 093	337 198	60 046	5 381	11 005	53 980	107 382	57 793	3 761	10 159	1 353
Jefferson County (pt.) -----	3	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION													
Aurora city (pt.) -----	55 504	27 369	28 135	41 631	9 956	607	1 961	1 349	4 934	9 687	498	1 879	67
Commerce City city (pt.) -----	15 424	7 650	7 774	13 054	450	210	173	1 537	5 590	9 142	147	129	27
Denver city -----	467 610	227 517	240 093	337 198	60 046	5 381	11 005	53 980	107 382	57 793	3 761	10 159	1 353
Lakewood city (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District 2 -----	549 072	272 248	276 824	508 752	4 606	3 525	13 386	18 803	51 896	4 388	2 831	12 925	471
COUNTY													
Adams County (pt.) -----	152 542	75 283	77 259	136 926	1 654	1 258	4 699	8 005	24 376	1 571	951	4 529	148
Boulder County -----	225 339	112 950	112 389	210 190	1 959	1 313	5 508	6 369	15 195	1 879	1 092	5 359	197
Clear Creek County -----	7 619	3 954	3 665	7 444	20	32	39	84	254	17	26	39	3
Salpin County -----	3 070	1 624	1 446	2 993	14	36	13	14	109	34	34	13	—
Jefferson County (pt.) -----	160 502	78 437	82 065	151 199	959	886	3 127	4 331	11 962	907	728	2 985	123
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION													
Applewood CDP (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 643	—	—	—	—
Arvada city (pt.) -----	89 229	43 765	45 464	84 123	513	475	1 768	2 350	79 974	488	384	1 681	59
Boulder city -----	83 312	42 065	41 247	77 090	1 048	414	3 208	1 552	72 731	1 011	340	3 135	73
Broomfield city (pt.) -----	24 607	12 442	12 165	23 207	166	158	528	548	22 416	158	130	513	12
Lafayette city -----	14 548	7 199	7 349	12 942	143	107	316	316	11 897	134	87	294	33
Louisville city -----	51 555	25 209	26 346	47 810	197	379	632	2 537	44 695	180	303	609	53
Northglenn city -----	6 147	3 147	3 000	6 147	103	78	632	366	11 249	97	44	295	10
Northlake city (pt.) -----	12 361	6 147	6 214	11 689	447	276	366	1 215	22 065	437	177	534	16
Sherrwood CDP -----	27 195	13 491	13 704	24 661	121	163	352	1 313	4 436	111	93	504	26
Thornton city (pt.) -----	16 636	8 300	8 336	14 886	121	163	352	1 313	4 477	27 005	189	503	49
Westminster city (pt.) -----	32 577	15 917	16 660	29 915	371	252	525	1 514	61 008	354	9	7	72
Westminster city (pt.) -----	569	303	286	536	9	12	8	24	488	9	—	—	—
Westminster city (pt.) -----	73 342	36 056	37 286	66 446	715	453	2 752	2 976	61 008	681	372	2 659	72
Wheat Ridge city -----	29 419	13 797	15 622	27 854	168	178	437	782	26 551	151	145	422	15
District 3 -----	549 062	273 775	275 287	503 752	3 613	7 447	2 776	31 474	95 372	3 294	6 236	2 478	649
COUNTY													
Alameda County -----	13 617	6 681	6 936	11 219	69	126	120	2 083	5 254	61	86	98	50
Archuleta County -----	5 345	2 724	2 621	4 664	7	107	29	538	1 244	5	90	25	5
Cherokee County -----	12 684	6 797	5 887	12 100	202	118	38	226	1 200	198	91	36	11
Cherokee County -----	3 453	3 706	3 747	6 387	12	31	23	1 000	4 463	9	20	16	12
Costilla County -----	3 190	1 594	1 596	2 664	8	18	40	460	2 452	7	9	28	6
Custer County -----	1 926	964	962	1 886	—	27	3	10	1 842	—	25	3	—
Del Rio County -----	20 980	10 353	10 627	20 144	60	129	54	593	1 915	59	107	49	14
Douglas County -----	1 504	764	740	1 445	—	41	1	17	48	—	40	—	—
Douglas County (pt.) -----	3 042	1 537	1 505	2 985	5	27	15	10	2 922	5	26	15	—
Eagle County -----	21 928	11 553	10 375	20 078	46	113	100	1 591	2 917	40	100	99	10
Fremont County (pt.) -----	13 440	6 351	7 089	13 307	28	74	45	186	721	28	60	45	9
Grand County -----	29 914	15 264	14 710	29 148	82	215	124	405	1 673	77	185	121	10
Grand County -----	7 966	4 230	3 736	7 762	16	29	38	121	2 443	16	38	37	1
Gunnison County -----	10 273	5 442	4 831	10 009	63	69	48	84	9 746	59	55	45	2
Hinsdale County -----	467	246	246	463	—	3	—	—	460	20	2	13	—
Huerfano County -----	6 009	2 924	3 085	5 569	27	78	14	321	2 428	38	38	13	—
Huerfano County -----	1 605	855	750	1 480	—	26	—	98	1 118	26	26	11	—
Jefferson County (pt.) -----	3 104	1 552	1 512	3 040	14	13	11	26	2 980	13	13	11	—
Lake County -----	3 097	1 512	1 585	3 040	14	19	21	26	4 497	11	30	18	—
La Plata County -----	32 284	16 256	16 028	29 022	71	402	632	1 410	3 586	58	1 355	164	30
Mesa County -----	93 145	45 181	47 964	88 177	391	659	632	3 286	7 563	368	571	571	71
Mineral County -----	558	287	271	547	—	5	40	6	27	—	3	—	—
Moffat County -----	11 357	5 747	5 610	10 923	11	87	40	296	698	10	82	39	4
Montezuma County -----	18 672	9 098	9 574	15 943	12	2 141	46	530	1 612	12	2 058	45	9

Table 3. Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Sex		Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Not of Hispanic origin				
	All persons	Male	Female	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Other race	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race
District 3—Con.												
COUNTY—Con.												
Montrose County.....	24 423	11 911	12 512	23 407	68	136	72	21 447	61	115	54	10
Ouray County.....	2 295	1 158	1 137	2 249	—	10	34	2 187	—	3	2	—
Park County.....	7 174	3 676	3 498	7 031	40	52	35	6 863	34	45	15	6
Pitkin County.....	12 661	6 648	6 013	12 328	41	48	102	11 955	38	142	39	3
Pueblo County.....	123 051	59 515	63 536	104 304	2 253	991	14 774	75 382	2 029	614	205	331
Rio Blanco County.....	5 972	3 033	2 939	5 807	9	42	92	5 672	9	35	60	—
Rio Grande County.....	10 770	5 323	5 447	9 675	8	81	992	9 342	51	13	39	7
Routt County.....	14 088	7 535	6 553	13 913	7	64	62	13 630	8	55	39	8
Saguache County.....	4 619	2 370	2 249	3 699	11	140	762	2 371	11	4	2	—
San Juan County.....	7 415	3 711	3 704	7 111	2	4	27	620	1	12	4	2
San Miguel County.....	3 653	1 936	1 717	3 609	5	13	16	3 523	5	9	—	2
Summit County.....	12 881	7 012	5 869	12 574	32	79	100	12 359	31	69	94	5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Canon City city (pt.).....	8 289	3 696	4 593	8 050	14	46	145	7 703	14	34	34	9
Clifton CDP.....	12 671	6 091	6 580	12 036	33	94	411	11 417	32	84	89	15
Durango city.....	12 430	6 267	6 163	11 149	39	370	737	10 452	35	348	126	25
Grand Junction city.....	29 034	13 731	15 303	26 636	237	242	1	25 108	187	263	283	27
Pueblo city.....	98 640	47 332	51 308	81 824	2 147	822	13 225	56 451	1 932	484	504	300
District 4.....	549 070	271 963	277 107	501 555	3 839	3 505	34 341	455 736	3 565	2 692	5 485	621
COUNTY												
Adams County (pt.).....	64 301	32 158	32 143	55 799	873	584	6 150	47 590	807	441	776	145
Atrapoche County (pt.).....	20 414	10 373	10 041	19 017	640	107	173	18 474	611	99	477	19
Boca County.....	4 556	2 253	2 303	4 320	1	4	63	4 229	1	32	7	2
Bent County.....	5 048	2 623	2 425	4 588	33	37	360	3 588	32	32	23	—
Cheyenne County.....	2 397	1 219	1 178	2 358	—	4	32	2 307	—	4	3	—
Crowley County.....	3 946	2 461	1 485	3 462	262	72	119	2 694	254	57	42	1
Elbert County.....	9 646	4 831	4 815	9 419	47	68	69	9 289	46	11	9	—
Kiowa County.....	1 688	824	864	1 648	11	11	29	1 621	—	11	—	—
Kit Carson County.....	7 140	3 537	3 603	7 140	11	23	303	6 636	8	17	9	2
Larimer County.....	186 136	92 046	94 090	175 971	1 114	1 063	5 211	169 213	1 043	844	2 679	130
Los Animas County.....	13 765	6 699	7 066	11 924	34	122	1 619	7 507	31	65	58	24
Lincoln County.....	4 529	2 221	2 308	4 444	—	29	40	4 413	4	29	39	9
Logan County.....	17 567	8 570	8 997	16 842	20	49	614	16 073	19	84	32	32
Morgan County.....	21 939	10 750	11 189	19 320	61	124	2 351	17 667	45	87	74	54
Otero County.....	20 185	9 720	10 465	16 727	118	199	3 021	12 698	109	119	101	2
Phillips County.....	4 189	1 979	2 210	4 174	—	9	4	4 006	—	2	—	—
Prowers County.....	13 347	6 512	6 835	11 397	43	36	1 776	10 071	38	80	36	20
Sedgewick County.....	2 690	1 309	1 381	2 614	10	15	19	2 411	5	12	32	—
Washington County.....	4 812	2 408	2 404	4 721	1	13	69	4 652	1	12	8	—
Weld County.....	65 089	32 089	33 000	117 247	567	785	12 089	101 977	509	593	1 043	177
Yuma County.....	8 954	4 381	4 573	8 769	2	39	132	8 620	2	34	12	2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Aurora city (pt.).....	452	232	220	432	9	2	4	428	7	2	5	—
Brighton city.....	14 203	7 197	7 006	11 689	154	95	2 065	8 853	149	60	185	40
Broomfield city (pt.).....	31	15	16	29	—	1	—	28	—	—	—	—
Commerce city (pt.).....	1 042	538	504	922	21	9	76	673	18	5	12	8
Fort Collins city.....	87 758	43 512	44 246	81 877	856	459	2 468	78 257	806	377	2 052	69
Greeley city.....	60 536	29 356	31 180	53 936	408	366	5 219	46 879	269	585	107	107
Loveland city.....	37 352	18 038	19 314	35 436	111	179	1 360	34 303	100	132	249	41
Northglenn city (pt.).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sterling city.....	10 362	4 870	5 492	9 689	19	33	597	9 190	18	24	21	9
Thornton city (pt.).....	22 454	11 112	11 342	19 442	328	386	2 049	16 753	302	187	328	52
Weld CDP (pt.).....	9 629	4 729	4 900	7 880	219	102	1 278	6 794	210	119	68	30
Westminster city (pt.).....	1 283	626	657	1 197	27	15	41	1 117	27	12	3	4
District 5.....	549 066	276 403	272 663	487 334	30 672	4 026	15 120	463 749	29 635	3 314	11 299	610
COUNTY												
Arapahoe County (pt.).....	63 402	31 555	32 047	60 800	833	183	325	59 369	821	167	1 438	17
Douglas County (pt.).....	57 349	28 777	28 572	55 697	402	240	517	54 424	366	211	54	13
El Paso County.....	397 014	199 334	197 680	341 400	28 593	3 242	13 938	322 461	27 599	2 641	9 273	567
Fremont County (pt.).....	18 633	10 406	8 227	17 248	820	255	243	15 515	806	206	15 599	9

Table 3. Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Sex		Race				Not of Hispanic origin							
	All persons	Male	Female	White	Black	Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White	Black	Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race
District 5.—Con. COUNTY.—Con. Teller County	12 468	6 331	6 137	12 189	24	106	52	97	322	11 980	23	89	50	4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Aurora city (pt.)	10	5	5	10	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
Canon City city (pt.)	4 398	2 420	1 978	4 093	157	45	9	94	504	3 691	153	40	8	2
Castlewood COP	24 392	12 027	12 365	23 461	288	58	483	102	598	22 979	282	49	476	8
Cimarron Hills COP	11 160	5 533	5 627	9 571	875	69	303	342	922	9 024	854	62	290	8
Colorado Springs city	281 140	137 611	143 529	241 513	19 746	2 335	6 845	10 701	25 662	227 687	19 014	1 862	6 475	440
Fort Carson COP	11 309	8 015	3 294	7 491	2 725	129	413	551	1 224	6 931	2 664	122	349	19
Highlands Ranch COP	10 181	5 046	5 135	9 841	113	15	116	96	340	9 606	107	12	114	2
Lafayette city (pt.)	5 108	2 516	2 592	4 938	18	20	95	37	166	4 808	18	20	94	2
Security-Widefield COP	23 822	11 692	12 130	19 601	2 271	202	987	761	2 298	18 179	2 188	168	948	41
Southglenn COP (pt.)	24 147	11 859	12 288	23 215	201	79	500	152	754	22 630	196	73	490	4
District 6.—	549 056	269 033	280 023	503 500	19 455	2 990	12 580	10 531	35 098	479 998	18 828	2 522	12 197	413
COUNTY														
Atopahoe County (pt.)	274 235	132 708	141 527	243 200	17 197	1 461	8 088	4 289	16 358	231 830	16 734	1 244	7 828	241
Jefferson County (pt.)	274 821	136 325	138 496	260 300	2 258	1 529	4 492	6 242	18 740	248 168	2 094	1 278	4 369	172
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Applewood COP (pt.)	11 069	5 458	5 611	10 664	86	59	122	138	415	10 400	83	49	120	2
Arvada city (pt.)	166 137	80 435	85 702	140 973	15 429	817	6 410	2 508	9 824	134 218	15 030	698	6 191	176
Aurora city (pt.)	23 969	11 920	12 047	23 172	121	65	305	306	1 106	22 382	116	57	303	5
Calumet COP	25 987	14 125	11 862	27 573	357	267	431	739	2 348	26 021	342	214	443	19
Englewood city	13 316	7 045	6 271	12 323	190	185	344	211	647	11 889	128	95	339	18
Golden city	24 391	12 314	12 076	22 185	192	185	344	486	1 403	22 270	187	79	439	13
Ken Caryl COP	126 481	61 352	65 129	117 819	1 316	872	2 435	4 032	11 506	110 648	1 183	708	2 335	101
Lakewood city (pt.)	28 577	13 732	14 845	27 431	278	148	371	325	1 369	26 189	265	150	367	17
Littleron city (pt.)	18 940	9 185	9 755	18 347	123	58	321	91	561	17 889	119	51	318	2

Table 4. Household, Family, and Group Quarters Characteristics: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Family households					Nonfamily households				Persons per—		Persons in group quarters			
	Persons in households	All households	Total	Married- couple family	Female house- holder, no husband present	Total	Householder living alone		Total	Female	House- hold	Family	Total	Insti- tutional- ized per- sons	Other persons in group quarters
							Total	65 years and over							
The State	3 214 922	1 282 489	854 214	690 292	124 569	428 275	340 962	95 849	74 783	2.51	3.07	79 472	35 976	43 496	
District 1	536 063	242 791	129 777	92 216	29 046	113 014	94 514	26 449	20 445	2.21	3.01	13 005	6 302	6 703	
COUNTY															
Adams County (pt.)	47 142	17 725	12 338	8 628	2 854	5 387	4 459	1 208	872	2.66	3.19	1 053	377	676	
Arapahoe County (pt.)	32 158	14 113	8 401	5 862	1 995	5 712	4 754	1 129	878	2.28	2.93	1 102	396	706	
Denver County	456 760	210 952	109 037	77 725	24 197	101 915	85 301	24 112	18 695	2.17	3.00	10 850	5 529	5 321	
Jefferson County (pt.)	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	3.00	3.00	—	—	—	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Aurora city (pt.)	53 605	21 936	14 161	9 780	3 455	7 775	6 434	1 659	1 274	2.44	3.03	1 899	564	1 335	
Commerce city city (pt.)	15 217	5 401	3 976	2 738	928	1 425	1 177	433	307	2.82	3.29	207	168	39	
Denver city	456 760	210 952	109 037	77 725	24 197	101 915	85 301	24 112	18 695	2.17	3.00	10 850	5 529	5 321	
Lakewood city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
District 2	538 466	210 000	141 798	115 811	19 203	68 202	50 191	11 764	9 508	2.56	3.08	10 606	3 118	7 488	
COUNTY															
Adams County (pt.)	151 855	56 314	40 616	32 203	6 128	15 698	12 295	2 876	2 244	2.70	3.18	687	639	48	
Boulder County	216 699	88 402	54 375	44 957	6 955	34 027	23 245	4 960	4 057	2.45	3.01	8 640	1 350	7 290	
Clear Creek County	7 574	3 153	2 096	1 815	195	1 057	866	148	103	2.40	2.95	45	43	2	
Gilpin County	3 068	1 308	848	731	71	460	356	78	46	2.35	2.86	2	2	—	
Jefferson County (pt.)	159 270	60 823	43 863	36 105	5 854	16 960	13 429	3 702	3 058	2.62	3.09	1 232	1 084	148	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Applewood CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Arvoda city (pt.)	88 671	32 742	24 708	20 427	3 243	8 034	6 382	1 705	1 425	2.71	3.13	558	509	49	
Boulder city	75 736	34 681	15 869	12 543	2 463	18 812	11 568	2 148	1 817	2.18	2.80	7 576	686	6 890	
Broomfield city (pt.)	24 607	8 706	6 671	5 704	710	2 035	1 591	269	215	2.83	3.25	—	—	—	
Lafayette city	14 529	5 392	3 816	3 005	607	1 576	1 180	297	217	2.69	3.20	19	—	19	
Langmont city	51 108	19 570	13 895	11 293	1 956	5 675	4 636	1 537	1 288	2.61	3.11	447	383	64	
Louisville city	12 361	4 612	3 385	2 922	354	1 227	920	198	161	2.68	3.15	—	—	—	
Northglenn city (pt.)	27 034	9 829	7 310	5 850	1 074	2 519	1 998	437	331	2.75	3.19	161	161	—	
Sherrelwood CDP	16 636	5 894	4 453	3 438	714	1 441	1 053	183	136	2.82	3.22	—	—	—	
Thornton city (pt.)	32 307	11 169	8 608	7 014	1 155	2 561	2 013	512	429	2.89	3.31	270	263	7	
Welby CDP (pt.)	539	254	153	125	18	101	84	28	22	2.12	2.69	50	36	14	
Westminster city (pt.)	73 042	27 326	19 436	15 722	2 798	7 890	5 986	871	703	2.67	3.18	300	271	29	
Wheat Ridge city	28 868	13 138	7 894	6 115	1 360	5 244	4 362	1 709	1 409	2.20	2.80	551	483	68	
District 3	535 235	210 794	145 542	119 350	19 820	65 252	51 736	19 146	14 382	2.54	3.05	13 827	7 386	6 441	
COUNTY															
Alamosa County	12 619	4 721	3 269	2 514	582	1 452	1 164	390	293	2.67	3.24	998	205	793	
Archuleta County	5 345	2 010	1 547	1 323	161	463	397	125	83	2.66	3.06	—	—	—	
Chaffee County	11 526	4 848	3 374	2 908	347	1 474	1 331	630	468	2.38	2.90	1 158	1 158	—	
Conejos County	7 423	2 492	1 920	1 555	263	572	539	283	195	2.98	3.52	30	30	—	
Costilla County	3 188	1 192	879	680	142	313	285	136	86	2.67	3.19	2	1	1	
Custer County	1 925	770	569	509	42	201	180	84	59	2.50	2.94	1	—	1	
Delta County	20 480	8 372	6 112	5 325	557	2 260	2 048	1 170	869	2.45	2.90	500	459	41	
Dolores County	1 504	581	425	392	18	156	141	59	49	2.59	3.10	—	—	—	
Douglas County (pt.)	3 038	1 110	934	869	41	176	134	51	33	2.74	2.98	4	—	4	
Eagle County	21 812	8 354	5 081	4 209	586	3 273	1 838	191	132	2.61	3.13	116	58	58	
Fremont County (pt.)	13 071	5 455	3 906	3 317	499	1 549	1 417	778	622	2.40	2.87	569	405	164	
Garfield County	29 283	11 266	7 966	6 727	859	3 300	2 510	842	633	2.60	3.07	691	457	234	
Grand County	7 891	3 168	2 050	1 791	160	1 118	758	178	118	2.49	2.99	75	25	50	
Gunnison County	9 186	3 855	2 218	1 895	221	1 637	1 033	184	129	2.38	2.96	1 087	53	1 034	
Hinsdale County	467	214	135	126	6	79	61	16	7	2.18	2.69	—	—	—	
Huerfano County	5 893	2 446	1 649	1 315	273	797	738	419	303	2.41	3.01	116	111	5	
Jackson County	1 594	632	454	404	29	178	158	42	28	2.52	3.00	11	1	10	
Jefferson County (pt.)	3 104	1 144	905	818	56	239	167	24	17	2.71	3.01	—	—	—	
Lake County	5 983	2 382	1 562	1 293	199	820	656	171	112	2.51	3.13	24	19	5	
La Plata County	30 618	11 976	8 008	6 555	1 058	3 968	2 829	871	686	2.56	3.06	1 666	235	1 431	
Mesa County	90 797	36 250	25 419	20 830	3 557	10 831	8 973	3 663	2 811	2.50	3.00	2 348	1 129	1 219	
Mineral County	558	247	159	141	14	88	75	30	21	2.26	2.81	—	—	—	
Moffat County	11 228	4 178	3 061	2 635	310	1 117	980	317	249	2.69	3.20	129	129	—	
Montezuma County	18 520	6 762	5 139	4 200	705	1 623	1 453	649	511	2.74	3.20	152	139	13	
Montrose County	24 028	9 405	6 973	5 972	758	2 432	2 118	1 034	784	2.55	3.00	395	342	53	
Ouray County	2 292	947	677	606	49	270	230	89	61	2.42	2.88	3	—	3	
Park County	7 174	2 775	2 071	1 900	111	704	553	103	59	2.59	3.00	—	—	—	
Pitkin County	12 541	5 877	2 687	2 222	317	3 190	2 081	126	80	2.13	2.79	120	22	98	
Pueblo County	120 136	47 057	33 248	25 244	6 451	13 809	12 162	5 388	4 111	2.55	3.08	2 915	2 077	838	
Rio Blanco County	5 819	2 181	1 609	1 421	128	572	482	197	147	2.67	3.15	153	47	106	
Rio Grande County	10 572	3 930	2 979	2 422	426	951	858	398	289	2.69	3.14	198	198	—	
Routt County	13 923	5 483	3 451	2 916	354	2 032	1 279	219	155	2.54	3.06	165	61	104	
Saguache County	4 529	1 643	1 214	980	181	429	385	168	112	2.76	3.27	90	8	82	
San Juan County	745	287	199	159	22	88	75	10	2	2.60	3.17	—	—	—	
San Miguel County	3 597	1 489	846	713	95	643	394	49	32	2.42	2.94	56	—	56	
Summit County	12 826	5 295	2 847	2 464	243	2 448	1 254	62	36	2.42	2.92	55	17	38	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Canon City city (pt.)	7 766	3 404	2 291	1 917	320	1 113	1 032	588	488	2.28	2.82	523	405	118	
Clifton CDP	12 637	4 584	3 488	2 699	629	1 096	810	247	183	2.76	3.14	34	29	5	
Durango city	10 819	4 596	2 550	1 962	455	2 046	1 382	483	411	2.35	2.97	1 611	195	1 416	
Grand Junction city	27 597	12 810	7 179	5 339	1 480	5 631	4 762	2 031	1 610	2.15	2.85	1 437	701	736	
Puebla city	95 855	38 324	26 225	19 221	5 714	12 099	10 693	4 830	3 710	2.50	3.07	2 785	2 038	747	
District 4	533 445	202 437	143 377	119 876	17 462										

Table 4. Household, Family, and Group Quarters Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Family households					Nonfamily households				Persons per—		Persons in group quarters		
	Persons in households	All households	Total	Married- couple family	Female house- holder, no husband present	Total	Householder living alone			House- hold	Family	Total	Insti- tution- ized per- sons	Other persons in group quarters
							Total	Total	Female					
District 4—Con. COUNTY														
Adams County (pt.) -----	63 314	22 314	16 988	13 241	2 812	5 326	4 139	1 185	931	2.84	3.25	987	950	37
Arapahoe County (pt.) -----	20 398	6 384	5 654	5 173	332	730	549	115	74	3.20	3.40	16	—	16
Baco County -----	4 482	1 872	1 310	1 176	93	562	531	260	199	2.39	2.95	74	74	—
Bent County -----	4 676	1 865	1 286	1 067	162	579	534	265	189	2.51	3.09	372	353	19
Cheyenne County -----	2 352	904	622	561	46	282	262	112	85	2.60	3.26	45	45	—
Crowley County -----	2 915	1 165	816	682	105	349	314	173	119	2.50	3.06	1 031	1 031	—
Elbert County -----	9 601	3 377	2 763	2 492	164	614	496	189	136	2.84	3.16	45	45	—
Kiowa County -----	1 644	657	473	423	36	184	177	101	75	2.50	3.07	44	30	14
Kit Carson County -----	7 074	2 785	2 008	1 776	173	777	716	350	276	2.54	3.07	66	66	—
Lorimer County -----	179 612	70 472	47 247	40 099	5 386	23 225	16 178	4 633	3 801	2.55	3.05	6 524	1 405	5 119
Los Animas County -----	13 383	5 421	3 694	2 837	663	1 727	1 586	823	604	2.47	3.07	382	221	161
Lincoln County -----	4 424	1 817	1 249	1 093	116	568	518	284	199	2.43	3.01	105	81	24
Logan County -----	17 180	6 978	4 791	4 099	514	2 187	1 919	893	707	2.46	3.02	387	260	127
Morgan County -----	21 483	8 139	5 890	4 951	642	2 249	2 006	996	769	2.64	3.15	456	409	47
Otero County -----	19 692	7 593	5 448	4 331	892	2 145	1 949	1 030	795	2.59	3.13	493	354	139
Phillips County -----	4 124	1 712	1 182	1 037	112	530	494	282	211	2.41	2.97	65	65	—
Prowers County -----	13 161	4 984	3 564	2 908	526	1 420	1 283	615	488	2.64	3.21	186	69	117
Sedgwick County -----	2 658	1 141	795	704	59	346	327	178	136	2.33	2.86	32	32	—
Washington County -----	4 778	1 915	1 374	1 229	92	541	500	267	206	2.50	3.02	34	34	—
Weld County -----	127 661	47 470	33 763	27 792	4 343	13 707	10 564	3 767	2 954	2.69	3.19	4 160	1 162	2 998
Yuma County -----	8 833	3 472	2 460	2 205	194	1 012	935	491	378	2.54	3.11	121	111	10
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Aurora city (pt.) -----	452	149	123	118	2	26	21	8	6	3.03	3.35	—	—	—
Brighton city -----	13 390	4 779	3 639	2 877	562	1 140	977	500	410	2.80	3.24	813	784	29
Broomfield city (pt.) -----	31	13	9	9	—	4	3	3	3	2.38	2.89	—	—	—
Commerce City city (pt.) -----	1 034	341	278	202	54	63	49	12	11	3.03	3.27	8	—	8
Fort Collins city -----	82 201	33 689	19 590	16 179	2 575	14 099	8 821	2 037	1 712	2.44	3.03	5 557	797	4 760
Greeley city -----	56 728	22 647	14 350	11 351	2 295	8 297	6 107	2 012	1 644	2.50	3.09	3 808	902	2 906
Loveland city -----	36 874	14 049	10 342	8 655	1 327	3 707	3 077	1 216	1 023	2.62	3.09	478	437	41
Northglenn city (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sterling city -----	10 012	4 317	2 675	2 155	407	1 642	1 431	671	551	2.32	2.99	350	225	125
Thornton city (pt.) -----	22 334	7 886	5 837	4 335	1 176	2 049	1 486	234	184	2.83	3.27	120	120	—
Weld County (pt.) -----	9 606	3 359	2 547	1 862	527	812	610	103	78	2.86	3.26	23	23	—
Westminster city (pt.) -----	1 283	502	349	280	52	153	112	12	11	2.56	3.02	—	—	—
District 5 -----	529 212	199 048	146 330	123 068	18 044	52 718	42 722	10 500	8 307	2.66	3.12	19 854	6 861	12 993
COUNTY														
Arapahoe County (pt.) -----	62 913	21 371	17 777	15 718	1 622	3 594	2 866	267	214	2.94	3.26	689	686	3
Douglas County (pt.) -----	57 136	19 734	16 475	14 950	1 098	3 259	2 443	352	273	2.90	3.18	213	211	2
El Paso County -----	381 460	146 965	104 095	85 618	14 398	42 870	34 821	8 761	6 990	2.60	3.10	15 554	2 599	12 955
Fremont County (pt.) -----	15 299	6 258	4 381	3 597	615	1 877	1 680	905	673	2.44	2.97	3 334	3 314	20
Teller County -----	12 404	4 720	3 602	3 185	311	1 118	912	215	157	2.63	3.03	64	51	13
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Aurora city (pt.) -----	10	4	3	3	—	1	—	—	—	2.50	2.33	—	—	—
Canon City city (pt.) -----	3 652	1 655	956	709	208	699	633	360	285	2.21	2.95	746	727	19
Costlewood CDP -----	24 392	8 363	6 959	6 176	618	1 404	1 123	119	96	2.92	3.23	—	—	—
Cimarron Hills CDP -----	11 152	3 935	3 093	2 496	451	842	636	91	70	2.83	3.18	8	—	8
Colorado Springs city -----	275 784	110 862	74 504	60 172	11 252	36 358	29 647	7 517	6 048	2.49	3.04	5 356	2 581	2 775
Fort Carson CDP -----	5 908	1 574	1 520	1 436	64	54	52	—	—	3.75	3.84	5 401	5	5 396
Highlands Ranch CDP -----	10 181	3 510	2 865	2 643	167	645	490	21	12	2.90	3.25	—	—	—
Littleton city (pt.) -----	5 108	1 812	1 454	1 323	98	358	293	25	18	2.82	3.19	—	—	—
Security-Widefield CDP -----	23 809	7 828	6 707	5 619	840	1 121	897	244	203	3.04	3.28	13	—	13
Southglenn CDP (pt.) -----	24 048	8 032	6 801	5 997	634	1 231	970	109	88	2.99	3.28	99	99	—
District 6 -----	542 501	217 419	147 390	119 971	20 994	70 029	55 822	10 981	8 809	2.50	3.04	6 555	5 512	1 043
COUNTY														
Arapahoe County (pt.) -----	272 930	112 842	72 697	57 734	11 627	40 145	32 567	6 236	5 071	2.42	3.03	1 305	1 222	83
Jefferson County (pt.) -----	269 571	104 577	74 693	62 237	9 367	29 884	23 255	4 745	3 738	2.58	3.05	5 250	4 290	960
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Applewood CDP (pt.) -----	10 921	4 414	3 185	2 610	430	1 229	1 009	376	297	2.47	2.90	148	148	—
Arvado city (pt.) -----	6	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	3.00	3.00	—	—	—
Aurora city (pt.) -----	165 747	67 043	43 747	34 624	7 097	23 296	18 614	2 611	2 111	2.47	3.08	390	390	—
Columbine CDP -----	23 952	7 907	6 893	6 082	633	1 014	735	132	93	3.03	3.24	17	—	17
Englewood city -----	28 994	13 252	7 481	5 573	1 445	5 771	4 756	1 461	1 193	2.19	2.87	393	364	29
Golden city -----	11 960	5 382	3 124	2 492	467	2 258	1 731	433	344	2.22	2.82	1 156	518	638
Ken Caryl CDP -----	24 391	8 129	6 555	5 667	656	1 574	1 133	84	70	3.00	3.36	—	—	—
Lakewood city (pt.) -----	123 003	51 657	33 717	26 551	5 527	17 940	14 195	2 876	2 274	2.38	2.92	3 478	3 234	244
Littleton city (pt.) -----	28 081	12 093	7 640	6 012	1 262	4 453	3 803	1 263	1 041	2.32	2.93	496	458	38
Southglenn CDP (pt.) -----	18 940	7 186	5 598	4 733	730	1 588	1 329	364	318	2.64	3.00	—	—	—

Table 5. Land Area and Population Density: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Land area		Persons per—		State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Land area		Persons per—	
	All persons	Square kilo- meters Square miles	Square kilometer	Square mile		All persons	Square kilo- meters Square miles	Square kilometer	Square mile
The State -----	3 294 394	268 657.7 103 728.8	12.3	31.8	District 3—Con. PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION				
District 1 -----	549 068	565.4 218.3	971.1	2 515.2	Canon City city (pt.) -----	8 289	10.0	3.9	828.9
COUNTY					Clifton CDP -----	12 671	17.9	6.9	707.9
Adams County (pt.) -----	48 195	152.0	58.7	317.1	Durango city -----	12 430	12.1	4.7	1 027.3
Arapahoe County (pt.) -----	33 260	16.4	6.3	2 028.0	Grand Junction city -----	29 034	38.5	14.8	754.1
Denver County -----	467 610	397.0	153.3	1 177.9	Pueblo city -----	98 640	93.0	35.9	1 060.6
Jefferson County (pt.) -----	3	.1	—	30.0	District 4 -----	549 070	104 338.3	40 285.1	5.3 13.6
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION					COUNTY				
Aurora city (pt.) -----	55 504	52.7	20.4	1 053.2	Adams County (pt.) -----	64 301	2 796.5	1 079.7	23.0
Commerce City city (pt.) -----	15 424	20.9	8.1	738.0	Arapahoe County (pt.) -----	20 414	1 755.3	677.7	11.6
Denver city -----	467 610	397.0	153.3	1 177.9	Boco County -----	4 556	6 619.7	2 555.9	.7
Lakewood city (pt.) -----	—	.1	—	—	Bent County -----	5 048	3 921.3	1 514.0	1.3
District 2 -----	549 072	3 962.6	1 530.0	138.6	Cheyenne County -----	2 397	4 614.0	1 781.5	.5
COUNTY					Crowley County -----	3 946	2 043.6	789.0	1.9
Adams County (pt.) -----	152 542	138.8	53.6	1 099.0	Elbert County -----	9 646	4 793.8	1 850.9	2.0
Boulder County -----	225 339	1 923.0	742.5	117.2	Kiowa County -----	1 688	4 587.2	1 771.1	.4
Clear Creek County -----	7 619	1 024.2	395.5	7.4	Kit Carson County -----	7 140	5 597.0	2 161.0	1.3
Gilpin County -----	3 070	388.2	149.9	7.9	Lorimer County -----	186 136	6 737.7	2 601.4	27.6
Jefferson County (pt.) -----	160 502	488.4	188.6	328.6	Las Animas County -----	13 765	12 362.0	4 773.0	1.1
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION					Lincoln County -----	4 529	6 698.4	2 586.3	.7
Applewood CDP (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	Logan County -----	17 567	4 762.0	1 838.6	3.7
Arvado city (pt.) -----	89 229	57.3	22.1	1 557.2	Morgan County -----	21 939	3 329.3	1 285.5	6.6
Boulder city -----	83 312	58.4	22.6	1 426.6	Otero County -----	20 185	3 271.0	1 262.9	6.2
Broomfield city (pt.) -----	24 607	46.2	17.8	532.6	Phillips County -----	4 189	1 781.0	687.7	2.4
Lafayette city -----	14 548	17.9	6.9	812.7	Prowers County -----	13 347	4 248.9	1 640.5	3.1
Longmont city -----	51 555	34.0	13.1	1 516.3	Sedgewick County -----	2 690	1 420.0	548.3	1.9
Louisville city -----	12 361	19.9	7.7	621.2	Washington County -----	4 812	6 529.8	2 521.2	.7
Northglenn city (pt.) -----	27 195	16.5	6.4	1 648.2	Weld County -----	131 821	10 341.3	3 992.8	12.7
Sherrelwood CDP -----	16 636	6.4	2.5	2 599.4	Yuma County -----	8 954	6 128.3	2 366.1	1.5
Thornton city (pt.) -----	32 577	30.4	11.7	1 071.6	Aurora city (pt.) -----	452	175.4	67.7	2.6
Welby CDP (pt.) -----	589	3.3	1.3	178.5	Brighton city -----	14 203	38.7	15.0	367.0
Westminster city (pt.) -----	73 342	64.5	24.9	1 137.1	Broomfield city (pt.) -----	31	11.6	4.5	2.7
Wheat Ridge city -----	29 419	23.0	8.9	1 279.1	Commerce City city (pt.) -----	1 042	30.9	11.9	33.7
District 3 -----	549 062	147 743.3	57 043.7	3.7	Fort Collins city -----	87 758	106.7	41.2	822.5
COUNTY					Greeley city -----	60 536	73.6	28.4	822.5
Alamosa County -----	13 617	1 872.0	722.8	7.3	Loveland city -----	37 352	55.4	21.4	674.2
Archuleta County -----	5 345	3 494.9	1 349.4	1.5	Northglenn city (pt.) -----	—	1.5	.6	—
Chaffee County -----	12 684	2 625.0	1 013.5	4.8	Sterling city -----	10 362	14.0	5.4	740.1
Conejos County -----	7 453	3 334.2	1 287.3	2.2	Thornton city (pt.) -----	22 454	23.1	8.9	972.0
Costilla County -----	3 190	3 177.9	1 227.0	1.0	Welby CDP (pt.) -----	9 629	6.6	2.6	1 458.9
Custer County -----	1 926	1 913.8	738.9	1.0	Westminster city (pt.) -----	1 283	4.9	1.9	261.8
Delta County -----	20 980	2 958.3	1 142.2	7.1	District 5 -----	549 066	10 960.6	4 231.9	50.1
Dolores County -----	1 504	2 763.6	1 067.0	.5	COUNTY				
Douglas County (pt.) -----	3 042	699.0	269.9	4.4	Arapahoe County (pt.) -----	63 602	79.6	30.7	799.0
Eagle County -----	21 928	4 371.8	1 688.0	5.0	Douglas County (pt.) -----	57 349	1 477.1	570.3	38.8
Fremont County (pt.) -----	13 640	1 517.6	586.0	9.0	El Paso County -----	397 014	5 508.1	2 126.7	72.1
Gorfield County -----	29 974	7 634.0	2 947.5	3.9	Fremont County (pt.) -----	18 633	2 452.9	947.1	7.6
Grand County -----	7 966	4 790.9	1 849.8	1.7	Teller County -----	12 468	1 442.9	557.1	8.6
Gunnison County -----	10 273	8 389.5	3 239.2	1.2	PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION				
Hinsdale County -----	467	2 895.0	1 117.8	.2	Aurora city (pt.) -----	10	3.6	1.4	2.8
Huerfano County -----	6 009	4 120.3	1 590.9	1.5	Canon City city (pt.) -----	4 398	10.4	4.0	422.9
Jackson County -----	1 605	4 178.5	1 613.3	.4	Castlewood CDP -----	24 392	16.2	6.3	1 505.7
Jefferson County (pt.) -----	3 104	653.1	252.2	4.8	Cimarron Hills CDP -----	11 160	15.5	6.0	720.0
Lake County -----	6 007	976.2	376.9	6.2	Colorado Springs city -----	281 140	474.5	183.2	592.5
La Plata County -----	32 284	4 382.5	1 692.1	7.4	Fort Carson CDP -----	11 309	24.3	9.4	465.4
Mesa County -----	93 145	8 619.3	3 327.9	10.8	Highlands Ranch CDP -----	10 181	12.5	4.8	814.5
Mineral County -----	558	2 268.4	875.8	.2	Littleton city (pt.) -----	5 108	7.0	2.7	729.7
Moffat County -----	11 357	12 283.1	4 742.5	.9	Security-Widefield CDP -----	23 822	38.2	14.8	623.6
Montezuma County -----	18 672	5 275.7	2 036.9	3.5	Southglenn CDP (pt.) -----	24 147	13.7	5.3	1 762.6
Montrose County -----	24 423	5 803.5	2 240.7	4.2	District 6 -----	549 056	1 087.5	419.9	504.9
Ouray County -----	2 295	1 404.0	542.1	1.6	COUNTY				
Park County -----	7 174	5 700.1	2 200.8	1.3	Arapahoe County (pt.) -----	274 235	229.0	88.4	1 197.5
Pitkin County -----	12 661	2 512.8	970.2	5.0	Jefferson County (pt.) -----	274 821	858.5	331.5	320.1
Pueblo County -----	123 051	6 187.0	2 388.8	19.9	PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION				
Rio Blanco County -----	5 972	8 342.8	3 221.2	.7	Applewood CDP (pt.) -----	11 069	18.9	7.3	585.7
Rio Grande County -----	10 770	2 363.6	912.6	4.6	Arvado city (pt.) -----	6	.1	—	60.0
Routt County -----	14 088	6 117.0	2 361.8	2.3	Columbine CDP -----	166 137	111.5	43.1	1 490.0
Saguache County -----	4 619	8 206.8	3 168.7	.6	Englewood city -----	23 969	16.6	6.4	1 443.9
San Juan County -----	745	1 003.5	387.5	.7	Golden city -----	29 387	16.9	6.5	1 738.9
San Miguel County -----	3 653	3 332.1	1 286.5	1.1	Lakewood city (pt.) -----	13 116	19.5	7.5	672.6
Summit County -----	12 881	1 575.3	608.2	8.2	Ken Caryl CDP -----	24 391	24.8	9.6	983.5
					Littleton city (pt.) -----	126 481	105.6	40.8	1 197.7
					Southglenn CDP (pt.) -----	28 577	24.9	9.6	1 147.7
						18 940	11.8	4.6	605.1

Table 6. **Selected Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Congressional District American Indian Area	All persons	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut												
		Total	Female	Age										
				Under 5 years	16 years and over	18 years and over	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 years and over	Median age
District 3-----	549 062	7 447	3 721	766	5 116	4 828	467	524	2 453	629	213	164	378	25.8
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND														
All areas-----	8 873	2 063	1 041	254	1 370	1 279	116	152	622	190	59	41	99	24.5
Southern Ute Reservation, CO-----	7 804	1 044	543	128	684	633	59	68	304	99	27	20	56	24.0
Ute Mountain Reservation and Trust Lands, CO-NM-UT (pt.)-----	1 069	1 019	498	126	686	646	57	84	318	91	32	21	43	24.8

Table 7. General Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
HOUSING UNITS							
All housing units.....	1 477 349	277 331	227 757	287 282	226 424	223 409	235 146
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER							
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 282 489	242 791	210 000	210 794	202 437	199 048	217 419
White.....	798 277	120 730	137 284	139 091	132 449	127 312	141 411
Black.....	743 019	100 842	131 115	131 284	125 906	119 311	134 561
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	19 044	10 937	748	542	504	3 541	2 772
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	4 005	599	577	1 178	556	642	453
Other race.....	8 605	1 687	1 886	379	868	1 666	2 119
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	23 604	6 665	2 958	5 708	4 615	2 152	1 506
Renter-occupied housing units.....	66 205	15 674	8 693	18 149	12 146	6 013	5 530
White.....	484 212	122 061	72 716	71 703	69 988	71 736	76 008
Black.....	411 964	89 650	66 597	65 271	62 472	60 773	67 201
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	30 211	16 965	918	612	572	6 387	4 757
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	4 954	1 467	571	1 064	571	726	555
Other race.....	8 494	2 762	1 760	368	905	1 238	1 461
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	28 589	11 217	2 870	4 388	5 468	2 612	2 034
Mean.....	64 499	22 607	6 840	12 303	11 233	5 972	5 544
ROOMS							
All housing units.....	1 477 349	277 331	227 757	287 282	226 424	223 409	235 146
1 or 2 rooms.....	95 961	29 991	12 754	21 801	9 597	10 879	10 939
3 or 4 rooms.....	440 584	104 800	59 879	95 194	62 900	54 339	63 472
5 or 6 rooms.....	472 326	78 851	70 384	109 718	81 965	64 944	66 464
7 or 8 rooms.....	304 381	41 377	56 115	43 685	47 486	57 974	57 744
9 or more rooms.....	164 097	22 312	28 625	16 884	24 476	35 273	36 527
PERSONS PER ROOM							
Owner-occupied housing units.....	798 277	120 730	137 284	139 091	132 449	127 312	141 411
1.00 or less.....	785 505	118 128	135 581	135 702	129 924	125 998	140 172
1.01 to 1.50.....	9 350	1 728	1 263	2 527	1 882	1 002	948
1.51 or more.....	3 422	874	440	862	643	312	291
Mean.....	.40	.37	.40	.44	.42	.39	.38
Renter-occupied housing units.....	484 212	122 061	72 716	71 703	69 988	71 736	76 008
1.00 or less.....	458 845	114 035	69 479	67 728	66 101	68 252	73 250
1.01 to 1.50.....	15 289	4 256	1 955	2 574	2 566	2 237	1 701
1.51 or more.....	10 078	3 770	1 282	1 401	1 321	1 247	1 057
Mean.....	.53	.53	.52	.55	.54	.53	.49
VACANCY STATUS							
Vacant housing units.....	194 860	34 540	17 757	76 488	23 987	24 361	17 727
For sale only.....	26 999	5 670	3 619	4 165	3 753	5 373	4 419
For rent.....	62 190	20 728	6 180	9 463	6 383	10 651	8 785
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	9 233	1 785	879	2 895	1 419	1 191	1 064
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	63 814	634	4 222	49 549	4 655	3 773	981
For migrant workers.....	807	1	13	340	439	11	3
Other vacant.....	31 817	5 722	2 844	10 076	7 338	3 362	2 475
UNITS IN STRUCTURE							
All housing units.....	1 477 349	277 331	227 757	287 282	226 424	223 409	235 146
1, detached.....	884 431	133 919	141 907	174 452	153 361	145 420	135 372
1, attached.....	87 437	17 075	13 807	10 230	6 769	14 246	25 310
2.....	34 835	9 626	4 252	7 476	6 354	4 362	2 765
3 or 4.....	55 162	10 841	8 036	11 294	8 292	10 013	6 686
5 to 9.....	63 855	14 031	9 876	11 062	7 626	8 680	12 580
10 to 19.....	96 284	25 495	15 989	12 870	9 532	11 620	20 778
20 to 49.....	98 665	31 987	14 327	13 482	6 104	13 161	19 604
50 or more.....	54 411	28 611	5 845	6 052	1 892	3 992	8 019
Mobile home or trailer.....	88 683	3 495	11 635	35 889	24 526	10 491	2 647
Other.....	13 586	2 251	2 083	4 475	1 968	1 424	1 385
VALUE							
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	637 629	100 853	114 215	94 633	96 627	109 022	122 279
Less than \$20,000.....	9 153	651	233	3 567	4 110	388	204
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	36 022	4 216	1 056	15 875	10 621	2 665	1 589
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	94 005	20 786	7 607	25 302	19 699	13 048	7 563
\$60,000 to \$74,999.....	122 016	24 201	22 921	16 523	20 513	19 391	18 467
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	185 956	27 345	42 354	15 853	22 125	30 494	47 785
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	122 845	14 946	26 579	10 254	13 104	26 750	31 212
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	37 447	4 609	7 863	3 432	3 823	10 161	7 559
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	13 257	1 630	2 918	1 220	1 322	3 194	2 973
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	6 673	906	1 273	735	611	1 416	1 732
\$300,000 or more.....	10 255	1 563	1 411	1 872	699	1 515	3 195
Median (dollars).....	82 700	75 500	89 900	62 300	70 200	90 600	92 400
CONTRACT RENT							
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	469 604	120 867	71 632	67 265	64 552	70 121	75 167
Less than \$150.....	31 720	10 358	2 184	8 092	6 936	2 196	1 954
\$150 to \$199.....	20 749	5 619	1 100	6 154	4 948	1 930	998
\$200 to \$249.....	36 276	12 156	2 093	8 804	6 013	4 996	2 214
\$250 to \$299.....	58 605	18 811	5 943	9 588	8 378	9 255	6 630
\$300 to \$399.....	128 513	32 328	20 820	13 863	17 783	21 430	22 289
\$400 to \$599.....	131 146	30 012	26 728	10 766	13 924	20 283	29 433
\$600 to \$749.....	29 616	5 540	7 253	2 871	2 243	4 215	7 494
\$750 to \$999.....	10 937	1 718	2 864	1 604	593	2 087	798
\$1,000 or more.....	5 319	1 293	1 245	957	234	972	1 286
No cash rent.....	16 723	3 032	1 402	4 566	3 500	2 937	1 414
Median (dollars).....	362	335	418	293	323	372	414

Table 8. Structural and Vacancy Characteristics: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units								Occupied housing units		Vacant housing units			
	Total	Units in structure						Mean number of rooms	Total	With 1.01 or more persons per room	Total	For seasonal, recreation, or occasional use	Home- owner vacancy rate	Rental vacancy rate
		1 unit, detached	1 unit, attached	2 to 4 units	5 to 9 units	10 or more units	Mobile home, trailer, other							
The State	1 477 349	884 431	87 437	89 997	63 855	249 360	102 269	5.6	1 282 489	38 139	194 860	63 814	3.3	11.4
District 1	277 331	133 919	17 075	20 467	14 031	86 093	5 746	5.0	242 791	10 628	34 540	634	4.5	14.5
COUNTY														
Adams County (pt.)	20 896	11 825	912	1 296	1 023	3 552	2 288	5.1	17 725	1 113	3 171	33	6.7	20.0
Arapahoe County (pt.)	16 797	8 000	558	613	861	5 952	813	4.8	14 113	586	2 684	18	5.8	21.4
Denver County	239 636	114 092	15 605	18 558	12 147	76 589	2 645	5.0	210 952	8 929	28 684	583	4.2	13.6
Jefferson County (pt.)	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	5.0	1	-	1	-	-	50.0
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Aurora city (pt.)	26 598	13 201	1 064	1 257	1 450	7 124	2 502	5.0	21 936	1 050	4 662	32	7.2	23.1
Commerce City city (pt.)	5 988	4 001	324	512	185	512	454	5.0	5 401	424	587	10	5.5	12.6
Denver city	239 636	114 092	15 605	18 558	12 147	76 589	2 645	5.0	210 952	8 929	28 684	583	4.2	13.6
Lakewood city (pt.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District 2	227 757	141 907	13 807	12 288	9 876	36 161	13 718	5.8	210 000	4 940	17 757	4 222	2.6	7.8
COUNTY														
Adams County (pt.)	61 321	34 948	3 541	2 071	2 547	10 811	7 403	5.8	56 314	1 847	5 007	81	3.0	11.5
Boulder County	94 621	56 619	5 667	6 752	4 935	15 918	4 730	5.7	88 402	1 996	6 219	1 993	2.1	5.2
Clear Creek County	4 811	3 666	163	190	42	193	557	5.4	3 153	65	1 658	1 131	5.6	15.2
Gilpin County	2 438	2 223	12	59	12	-	132	4.8	1 308	32	1 130	873	7.1	10.4
Jefferson County (pt.)	64 566	44 451	4 424	3 216	2 340	9 239	896	6.2	60 823	1 000	3 743	144	2.4	8.3
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Applewood CDP (pt.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arvada city (pt.)	34 539	24 994	1 920	1 615	1 049	4 774	187	6.5	32 742	545	1 797	29	1.9	9.0
Boulder city	36 270	15 224	2 431	3 617	2 898	11 030	1 070	5.1	34 681	795	1 589	113	1.7	4.5
Broomfield city (pt.)	9 085	6 578	245	81	250	1 255	676	6.4	8 706	161	379	15	2.5	5.5
Lafayette city	5 775	3 094	866	364	368	72	1 011	5.5	5 392	190	383	16	3.2	10.1
Longmont city	20 480	13 372	1 041	2 119	886	2 148	914	5.8	19 570	566	910	26	2.1	5.8
Louisville city	4 785	3 795	329	161	105	271	124	6.1	4 612	61	173	5	2.4	4.3
Northglenn city (pt.)	10 442	7 308	374	145	340	2 239	32	6.2	9 829	249	613	9	2.7	8.8
Sherrelwood CDP	6 224	4 659	44	79	68	1 342	32	6.1	5 894	238	330	2	3.0	8.2
Thornton city (pt.)	12 396	6 671	1 449	496	481	1 186	2 113	5.9	11 169	306	1 227	15	4.1	12.9
Welby CDP (pt.)	264	128	3	-	-	-	133	5.3	254	4	10	-	.9	7.0
Westminster city (pt.)	29 334	17 829	2 331	1 131	1 670	5 959	414	5.9	27 326	717	2 008	53	2.9	9.7
Wheat Ridge city	14 130	7 524	1 301	1 284	1 000	2 876	145	5.4	13 138	225	992	8	3.1	8.2
District 3	287 282	174 452	10 230	18 770	11 062	32 404	40 364	5.1	210 794	7 364	76 488	49 549	2.9	11.7
COUNTY														
Alamosa County	5 254	3 269	123	496	158	172	1 036	5.0	4 721	257	533	68	1.9	8.6
Archuleta County	3 951	2 544	391	153	217	44	602	5.0	2 010	116	1 941	1 153	6.3	30.5
Chaffee County	6 547	4 572	104	260	129	128	1 354	5.2	4 848	94	1 699	1 059	3.2	12.6
Conejos County	3 574	2 736	40	59	46	25	668	5.0	2 492	181	1 082	647	2.8	7.8
Costilla County	1 743	1 293	26	32	40	-	352	4.9	1 192	74	551	200	2.3	10.0
Custer County	2 216	1 763	12	40	48	15	338	5.0	770	30	1 446	1 251	6.6	25.6
Delta County	10 082	7 526	113	344	108	80	1 911	5.3	8 372	241	1 710	511	3.7	9.7
Dolores County	947	684	9	7	-	1	246	4.8	581	18	366	244	5.9	14.1
Douglas County (pt.)	1 226	1 080	53	5	-	-	88	7.1	1 110	11	116	63	2.1	6.5
Eagle County	15 226	3 495	2 593	1 355	988	3 877	2 918	4.8	8 354	411	6 872	5 138	4.0	15.3
Fremont County (pt.)	6 132	4 244	106	285	192	250	1 055	5.4	5 455	87	677	242	3.2	8.6
Garfield County	12 517	6 414	458	1 158	496	1 419	2 572	5.2	11 266	365	1 251	422	2.1	6.2
Grand County	9 985	4 932	405	661	715	1 744	1 528	4.7	3 168	108	6 817	5 800	5.7	31.3
Gunnison County	7 294	4 198	268	617	399	814	998	4.7	3 855	98	3 439	2 679	4.4	19.5
Hinsdale County	1 254	1 020	7	61	11	-	155	4.0	214	11	1 040	894	15.3	52.5
Huerfano County	3 913	2 934	88	207	112	75	497	5.0	2 446	96	1 467	864	3.4	17.2
Jackson County	1 326	967	11	39	24	1	284	4.5	632	21	694	520	3.4	20.4
Jefferson County (pt.)	1 801	1 745	15	6	-	-	35	6.1	1 144	19	657	521	3.9	10.9
Lake County	3 527	2 464	34	150	168	231	480	5.3	2 382	66	1 145	523	3.8	14.9
La Plata County	15 412	9 125	336	985	684	1 256	3 026	5.1	11 976	475	3 436	2 194	2.3	9.8
Mesa County	39 208	25 929	943	3 633	1 451	2 736	4 516	5.4	36 250	894	2 958	596	2.2	5.9
Mineral County	1 201	941	24	12	-	-	224	4.1	247	4	954	863	7.0	28.4
Moffat County	5 235	3 023	93	320	140	525	1 134	5.3	4 178	142	1 057	228	3.4	19.2
Montezuma County	8 050	5 387	65	310	155	85	2 048	5.1	6 762	422	1 288	372	3.2	14.2
Montrose County	10 353	6 786	148	419	250	339	2 411	5.4	9 405	272	948	177	1.8	8.0
Murray County	1 507	1 100	26	47	14	11	309	5.3	947	25	560	369	5.6	16.0
Park County	7 247	6 300	46	73	48	14	766	5.0	2 775	73	4 472	3 685	6.9	13.9
Pitkin County	9 837	3 492	807	923	1 093	2 695	827	4.6	5 877	249	3 960	3 065	3.6	13.3
Pueblo County	50 872	36 834	1 066	3 555	1 403	4 092	3 922	5.4	47 057	1 720	3 815	589	2.0	6.7
Rio Blanco County	2 803	1 830	60	133	122	161	497	5.4	2 181	46	622	205	6.4	16.7
Rio Grande County	5 277	3 856	80	221	97	167	856	5.1	3 930	183	1 347	774	2.9	11.9
Routt County	9 252	4 128	462	678	517	2 451	1 016	4.9	5 483	151	3 769	2 839	2.8	16.3
Saguache County	2 306	1 567	37	67	33	22	580	4.9	1 643	133	663	339	5.0	10.0
San Juan County	481	342	8	33	6	5	87	5.0	287	9	194	93	3.8	16.7
San Miguel County	2 635	1 426	91	201	151	461	305	4.2	1 489	59	1 146	970	2.8	6.5
Summit County	17 091	4 506	1 082	1 225	1 047	8 508	723	4.4	5 295	203	11 796	9 392	6.1	29.9
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Canon City city (pt.)	3 642	2 554	84	248	66	236	454	5.3	3 404	48	238	12	2.9	7.7
Clifton CDP	4 922	2 780	64	900	236	28	914	5.1	4 584	170	338	9	3.0	7.2
Durango city	4 917	2 908	160	612	292	576	369	5.1	4 596	131	321	44	1.1	6.8
Grand Junction city	13 698	7 675	353	1 717	997	2 131	825	5.0	12 810	299	888	42	2.0	5.2
Pueblo city	40 862	29 439	900	3 298	1 369	4 024	1 832	5.3	38 324	1 429	2 538	39	2.0	6.3
District 4	226 424	153 361	6 769	14 646	7 626	17 528	26 494	5.7	202 437	6 412	23 987	4 655	2.8	8.4

Table 8. Structural and Vacancy Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units							Occupied housing units		Vacant housing units				
	Total	1 unit, de- tached	1 unit, at- tached	Units in structure				Mean number of rooms	With 1.01 or more persons per room	Total	For seasonal, recreation- or, or occasional use	Home- owner vo- cancy rate	Rental vo- cancy rate	
				2 to 4 units	5 to 9 units	10 or more units	Mobile home, trailer, other							
District 4—Con. COUNTY														
Adams County (pt.)	24 730	15 672	1 190	842	607	3 307	3 112	5.7	22 314	999	2 416	35	4.3	13.6
Arapahoe County (pt.)	6 792	6 045	17	37	7	10	676	7.4	6 384	89	408	14	2.8	11.1
Boca County	2 434	1 870	16	82	17	18	431	5.4	1 872	48	562	22	3.0	18.4
Bent County	2 332	1 869	18	126	24	3	292	5.4	1 865	62	467	23	4.7	13.3
Cheyenne County	1 083	741	6	53	2	4	277	5.8	904	29	179	14	2.2	15.3
Crowley County	1 415	1 076	8	39	47	1	244	5.2	1 165	43	250	7	7.7	17.4
Elbert County	3 997	3 405	23	48	19	—	502	6.3	3 377	63	620	33	4.0	9.4
Kiowa County	878	693	5	23	3	8	146	5.6	657	9	221	24	1.5	8.5
Kit Carson County	3 224	2 438	25	91	28	101	541	5.9	2 785	84	439	31	2.1	10.9
Lorimer County	77 811	50 033	3 411	6 678	3 241	7 823	6 625	5.8	70 472	1 479	7 339	3 216	2.2	5.0
Los Animas County	6 975	4 917	206	433	169	279	971	5.0	5 421	203	1 554	462	2.9	12.1
Lincoln County	2 204	1 621	17	66	49	14	437	5.6	1 817	28	387	25	5.4	13.0
Logan County	7 824	5 931	115	526	149	304	799	5.7	6 978	158	846	52	3.2	10.0
Morgan County	9 230	6 457	130	547	226	398	1 472	5.6	8 139	380	1 091	320	2.2	9.7
Otero County	8 739	6 731	111	464	277	372	784	5.3	7 593	312	1 146	26	3.4	13.5
Phillips County	1 960	1 605	12	94	24	11	214	5.9	1 712	35	248	18	3.3	12.1
Prowers County	5 855	4 163	71	441	108	155	917	5.4	4 984	230	871	23	3.2	15.2
Sedgwick County	1 414	1 180	25	83	12	3	111	5.7	1 141	17	273	12	3.3	15.2
Washington County	2 307	1 854	18	60	31	23	321	5.9	1 915	31	392	75	2.7	18.7
Weld County	51 138	31 789	1 322	3 769	2 552	4 626	7 080	5.6	47 470	2 056	3 668	175	2.3	6.4
Yuma County	4 082	3 271	23	144	34	68	542	6.0	3 472	57	610	48	2.1	15.0
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Aurora city (pt.)	156	113	3	—	—	1	39	6.8	149	1	7	—	1.6	—
Brighton city	5 321	3 432	282	377	285	487	458	5.6	4 779	265	542	6	2.6	19.4
Broomfield city (pt.)	13	12	—	—	—	—	1	6.0	13	—	—	—	—	—
Commerce City city (pt.)	426	248	111	26	4	—	37	5.3	341	30	85	1	6.3	9.0
Fort Collins city	35 357	19 143	1 685	3 874	2 297	6 458	1 900	5.6	33 689	680	1 668	67	2.0	4.6
Greeley city	23 991	12 510	963	2 688	1 430	4 303	2 097	5.6	22 647	851	1 344	49	1.8	6.2
Loveland city	14 711	9 991	900	1 788	591	973	468	5.9	14 049	282	662	33	2.1	5.1
Northglenn city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sterling city	4 791	3 298	105	522	149	304	413	5.2	4 317	108	474	11	4.1	9.7
Thornton city (pt.)	8 578	4 978	125	136	219	2 191	929	5.4	7 886	348	692	11	4.3	9.9
Weld CDP (pt.)	3 874	2 263	525	214	66	582	224	5.7	3 359	127	515	6	7.8	19.8
Westminster city (pt.)	534	218	77	1	—	—	238	5.5	502	10	32	—	6.2	3.0
District 5	223 409	145 420	14 246	14 375	8 680	28 773	11 915	6.1	199 048	4 798	24 361	3 773	4.0	12.9
COUNTY														
Arapahoe County (pt.)	22 172	17 069	2 971	185	663	1 218	66	7.7	21 371	117	801	38	1.9	7.1
O Douglas County (pt.)	21 065	17 821	1 467	351	470	695	261	7.1	19 734	166	1 331	60	3.6	8.3
El Paso County	165 056	99 560	9 580	13 246	7 258	26 655	8 757	5.8	146 965	4 229	18 091	1 233	4.4	13.4
Fremont County (pt.)	7 551	4 994	66	420	188	147	1 736	5.1	6 258	192	1 293	423	4.7	15.2
Teller County	7 565	5 976	162	173	101	58	1 095	5.4	4 720	94	2 845	2 019	7.1	11.8
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Aurora city (pt.)	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	7.5	4	—	—	—	—	—
Canon City city (pt.)	1 967	1 272	24	285	75	145	166	4.7	1 655	47	312	5	8.2	16.9
Castlewood CDP	8 642	6 744	1 070	67	240	494	27	7.7	8 363	46	279	16	1.2	8.7
Cimarron Hills CDP	4 439	2 446	383	700	76	330	504	5.6	3 935	140	504	6	8.6	11.6
Colorado Springs city	124 442	70 978	7 312	10 015	6 218	25 461	4 458	5.7	110 862	3 154	13 580	580	4.2	14.1
Fort Carson CDP	1 841	69	480	856	409	2	25	5.1	1 574	133	267	19	—	7.2
Highlands Ranch CDP	3 751	2 990	328	48	153	225	7	7.1	3 510	19	241	7	3.6	11.2
Littleton city (pt.)	1 870	1 284	485	12	36	—	53	7.2	1 812	7	58	2	2.3	4.0
Security-Widefield CDP	8 435	7 762	96	43	114	271	149	6.7	7 828	200	607	5	4.2	7.2
Southglenn CDP (pt.)	8 318	6 557	1 309	55	126	252	19	7.7	8 032	45	286	10	2.5	4.7
District 6	235 146	135 372	25 310	9 451	12 580	48 401	4 032	6.0	217 419	3 997	17 727	981	3.0	10.4
COUNTY														
Arapahoe County (pt.)	122 904	62 726	14 148	4 739	7 455	31 980	1 856	5.7	112 842	2 402	10 062	223	3.5	11.2
Jefferson County (pt.)	112 242	72 646	11 162	4 712	5 125	16 421	2 176	6.3	104 577	1 595	7 665	758	2.6	9.1
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Applewood CDP (pt.)	4 582	3 026	529	258	65	317	387	6.5	4 414	51	168	6	1.0	5.4
Arvado city (pt.)	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	6.5	2	—	—	—	—	—
Aurora city (pt.)	73 132	35 293	10 564	2 677	5 318	18 804	476	5.6	67 043	1 544	6 089	111	4.1	10.7
Columbine CDP	8 112	6 990	624	233	127	113	25	7.8	7 907	42	205	6	1.0	5.3
Englewood city	14 908	8 468	543	918	370	4 288	321	5.1	13 252	319	1 656	37	3.3	15.0
Golden city	5 825	2 708	273	606	220	1 253	765	5.3	5 382	102	443	16	2.5	10.5
Ken Caryl CDP	8 612	6 330	1 614	143	364	132	29	6.8	8 129	82	483	15	3.1	7.8
Lakewood city (pt.)	55 678	28 497	6 708	2 865	4 000	12 823	785	5.9	51 657	1 020	4 021	67	2.7	9.6
Littleton city (pt.)	12 908	6 792	756	529	704	3 638	489	5.8	12 093	239	815	24	2.0	9.4
Southglenn CDP (pt.)	7 445	5 361	1 033	116	313	590	32	7.4	7 186	50	259	10	1.7	6.5

Table 9. **Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Owner-Occupied Housing Units: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units				Specified owner-occupied housing units									
	Total	1 unit, detached or attached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Total	Value								
						Less than \$50,000	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$149,999	\$150,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 to \$299,999	\$300,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)	Upper quartile (dollars)
The State	798 277	702 915	2.66	6.6	637 629	84 061	363 091	122 845	37 447	19 930	10 255	62 500	82 700	109 700
District 1	120 730	106 630	2.39	6.4	100 853	12 745	64 454	14 946	4 609	2 536	1 563	59 700	75 500	98 600
COUNTY														
Adams County (pt.)	10 343	8 600	2.66	6.0	8 147	1 888	6 053	160	27	11	8	50 800	61 500	71 600
Arapahoe County (pt.)	6 622	6 050	2.44	6.5	5 775	802	4 129	722	107	13	2	56 600	69 500	89 200
Denver County	103 765	91 980	2.36	6.4	86 931	10 055	54 272	14 064	4 475	2 512	1 553	61 300	79 000	102 300
Jefferson County (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Aurora city (pt.)	11 484	9 691	2.50	6.2	9 241	1 498	7 321	367	41	10	4	54 100	64 700	74 300
Commerce City city (pt.)	3 173	2 853	2.77	5.7	2 712	925	1 737	41	4	3	2	45 900	56 700	68 700
Denver city	103 765	91 980	2.36	6.4	86 931	10 055	54 272	14 064	4 475	2 512	1 553	61 300	79 000	102 300
Lakewood city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District 2	137 284	122 399	2.73	6.8	114 215	3 359	70 812	26 579	7 863	4 191	1 411	72 900	89 900	116 400
COUNTY														
Adams County (pt.)	37 711	31 352	2.84	6.7	29 753	1 388	23 768	3 397	779	333	88	64 500	75 300	93 200
Boulder County	54 031	47 758	2.64	6.8	43 742	779	20 194	13 176	5 293	3 143	1 157	82 000	102 800	143 500
Clear Creek County	2 268	1 967	2.50	6.2	1 761	182	863	460	173	70	13	66 900	90 800	124 800
Gilpin County	988	941	2.41	5.7	802	148	466	140	39	8	1	56 300	74 600	98 500
Jefferson County (pt.)	42 286	40 381	2.78	7.0	38 157	862	25 521	9 406	1 579	637	152	75 800	89 500	108 200
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Applewood CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arvada city (pt.)	23 824	23 065	2.83	7.3	21 907	388	14 833	5 680	726	230	50	76 700	89 800	107 300
Boulder city	16 007	13 412	2.38	6.8	12 518	68	3 656	4 826	2 135	1 371	462	95 200	122 700	166 200
Broomfield city (pt.)	6 410	5 825	3.01	7.1	5 505	40	3 999	1 091	241	113	21	75 300	88 100	103 100
Lafayette city	3 880	2 984	2.77	6.0	2 856	152	2 348	328	22	4	2	68 000	82 100	94 000
Langmont city	12 179	11 172	2.74	6.8	10 565	273	7 510	2 135	466	151	30	70 800	85 900	102 400
Louisville city	3 594	3 417	2.80	6.6	3 232	54	1 685	1 085	291	99	18	82 700	97 700	122 200
Northglenn city (pt.)	6 242	6 215	2.95	7.4	5 904	179	5 419	268	28	9	1	62 900	71 500	85 800
Sherrelwood CDP	3 894	3 852	2.96	7.0	3 652	238	3 382	27	3	—	2	60 700	68 100	76 400
Thornton city (pt.)	8 668	6 879	2.98	6.4	6 585	253	5 204	1 044	74	7	3	68 300	82 100	95 700
Welby CDP (pt.)	214	91	2.06	5.6	80	8	36	23	7	4	2	66 700	92 900	132 500
Westminster city (pt.)	17 713	16 542	2.89	6.9	15 752	596	10 996	3 121	659	299	81	70 500	85 900	102 500
Wheat Ridge city	7 032	6 582	2.34	6.7	6 199	194	3 963	1 570	330	110	32	71 700	88 600	111 700
District 3	139 091	112 539	2.62	5.9	94 633	32 640	44 480	10 254	3 432	1 955	1 872	43 200	62 300	90 300
COUNTY														
Alamosa County	2 952	2 330	2.82	5.8	1 838	1 001	741	79	15	1	1	35 700	48 100	66 000
Archuleta County	1 421	1 110	2.70	5.6	849	175	416	173	63	17	5	56 400	79 600	110 900
Chaffee County	3 439	2 752	2.41	5.7	2 309	740	1 226	254	60	22	7	45 500	62 900	86 400
Conejos County	1 974	1 600	3.03	5.7	1 175	928	232	11	4	—	—	23 200	35 400	47 500
Costilla County	922	710	2.63	5.4	534	380	129	14	7	4	—	21 300	35 400	54 100
Custer County	569	467	2.43	5.6	281	103	139	25	10	4	—	41 200	58 900	82 200
Delito County	6 239	5 045	2.41	5.7	3 750	1 803	1 758	149	24	9	7	37 100	51 200	69 200
Dolores County	465	323	2.62	5.3	207	156	44	4	2	—	1	27 300	40 400	49 900
Douglas County (pt.)	994	917	2.75	7.4	656	20	134	237	182	65	18	102 300	137 600	174 000
Eagle County	4 802	2 854	2.75	5.6	2 507	76	616	770	431	326	288	96 100	135 900	198 100
Fremont County (pt.)	4 010	3 273	2.44	5.8	2 933	726	1 861	275	53	15	3	50 100	63 400	81 900
Garfield County	6 518	4 844	2.76	6.1	4 019	452	1 950	1 058	323	170	66	65 700	90 400	124 600
Grand County	1 828	1 450	2.62	6.0	1 198	169	669	217	89	41	13	60 900	81 400	111 200
Gunnison County	1 979	1 547	2.56	6.0	1 269	170	721	221	72	69	16	59 900	79 000	111 800
Hinsdale County	127	111	2.28	5.3	81	8	42	18	8	3	2	59 400	84 200	129 900
Huerfano County	1 711	1 480	2.41	5.4	1 190	835	298	45	8	4	—	22 300	36 100	55 300
Jackson County	413	289	2.48	5.8	196	99	90	4	1	1	1	35 800	49 800	67 900
Jefferson County (pt.)	989	981	2.74	6.7	739	38	319	297	74	10	1	80 800	101 500	124 300
Lake County	1 534	1 218	2.58	6.0	1 077	564	467	39	6	1	—	34 600	48 700	66 900
La Plata County	7 818	5 780	2.68	5.8	4 434	455	2 547	921	293	162	56	65 000	85 100	114 300
Mesa County	23 534	19 888	2.59	6.1	17 499	5 503	9 586	1 650	472	228	60	45 900	62 700	85 500
Mineral County	174	135	2.22	5.4	108	49	47	6	4	1	1	35 000	53 800	80 300
Moffat County	2 785	2 045	2.84	6.2	1 657	734	854	53	13	—	3	38 600	52 900	67 400
Mantozuma County	5 018	3 690	2.76	5.6	2 744	1 053	1 399	215	51	23	3	41 600	58 100	78 000
Manitou County	6 768	5 013	2.59	5.9	3 735	1 283	2 090	282	55	17	8	44 400	60 000	78 500
Ouray County	706	539	2.41	5.8	365	37	181	78	34	24	11	68 900	91 800	134 100
Park County	2 236	2 102	2.60	6.0	1 691	192	1 121	295	62	18	3	63 100	80 100	98 100
Pitkin County	3 082	1 894	2.31	5.6	1 532	5	78	143	124	186	976	218 500	452 800	500 000+
Pueblo County	31 946	28 753	2.62	6.1	26 589	12 778	12 001	1 334	305	147	24	37 500	51 300	70 100
Rio Blanca County	1 441	1 132	2.76	6.2	850	322	430	75	18	3	2	42 000	57 400	77 500
Rio Grande County	2 686	2 214	2.73	5.8	1 749	941	680	93	24	7	4	34 600	47 400	67 800
Routt County	3 353	2 572	2.69	6.0	1 950	303	758	472	215	123	79	64 300	94 900	141 500
Saguache County	1 103	809	2.74	5.3	601	415	161	18	3	3	1	25 600	39 000	55 900
San Juan County	177	124	2.77	5.4	115	56	52	6	1	—	—	40 400	51 000	67 600
San Miguel County	827	604	2.57	5.4	434	42	114	59	58	73	88	78 400	151 800	268 000
Summit County	2 551	1 944	2.61	5.8	1 772	29	529	664	268	178	104	93 000	121 500	165 700
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Canon City city (pt.)	2 409	2 039	2.33	5.8	1 913	564	1 236	91	17	4	1	47 400	59 600	73 200
Clifton CDP	2 699	1 971	2.71	5.5	1 841	957	869	14	1	—	—	39 300	49 300	60 000
Durango city	2 502	2 128	2.52	6.0	1 970	135	1 332	363	89	41	10	65 800	81 600	101 100
Grand Junction city	6 453	5 542	2.29	6.0	5 158	2 233	2 342	410	114	45	14	40 800	54 100	75 200
Pueblo city	24 837	23 141	2.58	6.1	21 978	11 564	9 187	904	202	103	18	36 300	48 700	66 200
District 4	132 449	113 757	2.73	6.5	96 627	23 228	53 840	13 104	3 823	1 933	699	50 800	70 200	94 800

Table 9. **Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Owner-Occupied Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units				Specified owner-occupied housing units												
	Total	1 unit, detached or attached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Total	Value											
						Less than \$50,000	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$149,999	\$150,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 to \$299,999	\$300,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)	Upper quartile (dollars)			
District 4—Can.																	
COUNTY																	
Adams County (pt.)	15 075	12 603	2.88	6.3	11 466	1 631	8 214	1 150	311	135	25	56 400	69 100	88 400			
Arapahoe County (pt.)	5 830	5 390	3.22	7.6	4 772	138	1 680	1 449	645	554	306	88 900	115 100	171 700			
Baco County	1 365	1 139	2.38	5.8	810	631	167	9	3	—	—	16 800	31 100	47 000			
Bent County	1 292	1 115	2.49	5.8	850	736	107	5	1	—	1	15 000—	24 300	39 200			
Cheyenne County	633	488	2.65	6.3	327	205	108	13	1	—	—	21 800	38 200	62 500			
Crawley County	814	680	2.47	5.6	499	416	74	8	—	1	—	17 000	26 500	41 900			
Elbert County	2 800	2 543	2.86	6.6	1 763	177	901	599	73	12	1	75 400	92 400	114 200			
Kiowa County	453	379	2.48	6.2	270	208	57	3	—	—	2	17 800	31 300	47 500			
Kit Carson County	1 984	1 655	2.49	6.4	1 227	671	483	57	13	3	—	30 700	46 700	66 100			
Larimer County	44 297	38 647	2.71	6.7	34 451	2 113	22 218	6 901	2 005	923	291	66 500	83 900	108 700			
Las Animas County	3 634	3 077	2.53	5.7	2 469	1 471	894	83	13	2	6	30 200	44 700	62 200			
Lincoln County	1 276	1 037	2.45	6.2	680	399	255	18	6	2	—	25 900	43 800	63 100			
Logan County	4 654	4 136	2.52	6.3	3 295	1 962	1 156	137	32	7	1	28 900	43 200	64 800			
Morgan County	5 089	4 399	2.61	6.3	3 588	1 683	1 724	145	22	12	2	38 000	52 000	69 300			
Otero County	5 080	4 605	2.60	5.9	3 938	2 794	1 032	90	13	6	3	26 500	38 200	53 600			
Phillips County	1 238	1 137	2.40	6.5	874	544	297	29	4	—	—	26 300	41 600	62 400			
Prowers County	3 264	2 730	2.65	6.1	2 279	1 537	677	44	15	5	1	23 700	39 400	56 300			
Sedgwick County	811	736	2.35	6.3	576	458	106	8	4	—	—	17 400	29 200	44 200			
Washington County	1 383	1 180	2.48	6.3	672	463	195	13	1	—	—	22 900	37 100	56 300			
Weld County	29 040	23 951	2.79	6.5	20 366	4 185	12 935	2 272	647	268	59	52 700	67 500	89 300			
Yuma County	2 437	2 130	2.54	6.5	1 455	806	560	71	14	3	1	29 700	47 000	66 300			
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																	
Aurora city (pt.)	125	86	3.13	6.9	71	1	24	28	9	9	—	90 900	114 600	151 300			
Brighton city	3 159	2 818	2.85	6.4	2 659	358	2 007	254	31	8	1	58 100	71 000	88 700			
Broomfield city (pt.)	6	5	2.83	5.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Commerce City city (pt.)	209	180	2.82	5.9	159	52	76	10	11	8	2	46 200	59 500	85 400			
Fort Collins city	17 746	15 676	2.69	6.9	14 653	607	10 026	3 009	678	234	99	68 900	85 000	104 500			
Greeley city	12 198	10 453	2.69	6.9	9 871	1 541	6 711	1 114	327	146	32	56 200	70 400	91 500			
Loveland city	8 965	8 442	2.73	6.7	7 963	708	6 172	821	157	83	22	61 800	73 400	91 300			
Northglenn city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Sterling city	2 634	2 356	2.43	6.0	2 222	1 486	693	34	8	1	—	28 700	40 200	56 800			
Tharnton city (pt.)	4 652	3 901	2.97	6.2	3 724	435	3 095	181	9	3	1	56 000	66 600	79 400			
Welby CDP (pt.)	2 308	2 024	2.87	6.4	1 904	282	1 594	24	2	1	1	55 800	65 600	73 500			
Westminster city (pt.)	438	230	2.49	5.6	218	29	183	5	—	—	1	60 100	71 000	85 400			
District 5	127 312	117 905	2.79	7.2	109 022	7 630	58 356	26 750	10 161	4 610	1 515	68 600	90 600	125 000			
COUNTY																	
Arapahoe County (pt.)	18 068	17 784	3.04	8.1	16 915	74	4 300	8 379	2 804	1 080	278	99 000	122 100	149 600			
Daughlas County (pt.)	16 762	16 508	2.97	7.5	14 853	201	5 014	5 241	2 678	1 322	397	90 300	118 700	160 200			
El Paso County	84 318	77 045	2.72	7.0	71 646	5 699	46 008	12 419	4 521	2 168	831	64 200	81 700	106 600			
Fremont County (pt.)	4 527	3 426	2.49	5.5	2 866	1 340	1 371	123	22	9	1	37 600	51 900	68 700			
Teller County	3 637	3 142	2.66	6.0	2 742	316	1 663	588	136	31	8	64 400	83 300	104 900			
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																	
Aurora city (pt.)	2	2	2.00	9.0	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	106 300	112 500	118 800			
Canon City city (pt.)	910	819	2.30	5.5	750	442	281	20	7	—	—	34 900	46 400	57 800			
Castlewood CDP	7 173	7 066	3.01	8.2	6 737	11	1 235	3 972	1 360	131	28	105 600	127 000	147 900			
Cimarron Hills CDP	2 032	1 685	2.85	6.5	1 590	104	1 432	51	—	1	2	59 900	69 000	82 000			
Colorado Springs city	60 533	55 937	2.66	7.1	52 987	4 205	34 931	8 740	2 848	1 574	689	64 800	81 900	102 600			
Fort Carson CDP	4	2	3.50	3.8	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	47 500	55 000	67 500			
Highlands Ronch CDP	2 986	2 963	3.05	7.5	2 833	14	669	1 280	577	203	90	100 800	122 900	161 100			
Littleton city (pt.)	1 668	1 592	2.83	7.3	1 510	3	459	742	237	68	1	94 600	113 300	140 600			
Security-Widefield CDP	5 969	5 917	2.94	7.0	5 598	572	4 891	125	8	2	—	57 100	67 000	78 200			
Southglenn CDP (pt.)	6 848	6 781	3.05	8.1	6 458	55	2 486	2 689	712	407	109	88 900	110 600	140 900			
District 6	141 411	129 685	2.69	7.1	122 279	4 459	71 149	31 212	7 559	4 705	3 195	76 400	92 400	118 700			
COUNTY																	
Arapahoe County (pt.)	67 856	60 826	2.64	6.9	57 814	2 772	36 927	11 506	2 457	2 105	2 047	71 500	88 100	111 300			
Jefferson County (pt.)	73 555	68 859	2.73	7.2	64 465	1 687	34 222	19 706	5 102	2 600	1 148	80 400	96 400	123 200			
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																	
Applewood CDP (pt.)	3 213	2 790	2.50	7.2	2 612	68	1 259	779	315	145	46	81 400	99 400	139 500			
Arvada city (pt.)	2	2	3.00	6.5	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	81 300	87 500	93 800			
Aurora city (pt.)	40 702	35 802	2.68	6.6	34 171	1 917	24 473	6 768	811	165	37	69 800	84 700	98 800			
Columbine CDP	7 072	6 908	3.05	8.1	6 571	32	2 621	3 333	501	74	10	88 900	106 800	124 600			
Englewood city	6 868	6 446	2.36	6.3	6 110	496	5 092	427	77	14	4	61 800	72 800	88 700			
Golden city	3 064	2 303	2.37	6.5	2 170	39	1 217	656	161	70	27	77 800	94 700	121 600			
Ken Caryl CDP	6 799	6 601	3.05	7.2	6 302	301	3 660	1 815	418	101	7	79 600	93 100	114 200			
Lakewood city (pt.)	31 250	28 590	2.54	7.1	27 060	946	16 711	7 532	1 202	539	130	77 200	91 400	111 800			
Littleton city (pt.)	6 758	6 140	2.60	7.5	5 838	128	3 331	1 516	394	386	83	78 000	94 100	123 400			
Southglenn CDP (pt.)	5 852	5 614	2.67	7.9	5 317	43	2 613	2 214	326	92	29	85 600	100 000	123 400			

Table 10. **Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Renter-Occupied Housing Units: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All renter-occupied housing units				Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent									
	Total	1 unit, detached or attached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Total	Contract rent								With meals included in rent
						Less than \$250	\$250 to \$499	\$500 to \$749	\$750 to \$999	\$1,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)	Upper quartile (dollars)	
The State	484 212	172 746	2.25	4.3	452 881	88 745	271 347	76 533	10 937	5 319	271	362	472	4 358
District 1	122 061	33 471	2.03	3.9	117 835	28 133	70 668	16 023	1 718	1 293	254	335	440	1 419
COUNTY														
Adams County (pt.)	7 382	2 908	2.66	4.3	6 852	1 888	4 294	654	15	1	239	316	408	20
Arapahoe County (pt.)	7 491	1 934	2.13	3.8	7 302	2 114	4 505	626	32	25	238	299	388	43
Denver County	107 187	28 628	1.98	3.8	103 680	24 131	61 868	14 743	1 671	1 267	256	339	445	1 356
Jefferson County (pt.)	1	1	3.00	4.0	1	—	—	—	—	—	413	425	438	—
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Aurora city (pt.)	10 452	3 243	2.38	4.0	9 901	2 895	5 945	1 011	26	24	236	302	404	57
Commerce City city (pt.)	2 228	1 134	2.88	4.3	2 136	515	1 494	123	4	—	253	332	401	3
Denver city	107 187	28 628	1.98	3.8	103 680	24 131	61 868	14 743	1 671	1 267	256	339	445	1 356
Lakewood city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District 2	72 716	23 514	2.25	4.3	70 230	5 377	42 547	18 197	2 864	1 245	333	418	540	917
COUNTY														
Adams County (pt.)	18 603	5 452	2.41	4.4	18 134	1 485	12 430	3 709	368	142	312	385	492	237
Boulder County	34 371	10 548	2.16	4.1	33 100	2 298	17 913	9 846	2 151	892	354	449	585	472
Clear Creek County	885	525	2.15	4.3	794	140	546	83	18	7	274	335	422	2
Gilpin County	320	264	2.16	4.4	261	65	141	49	5	1	250	351	478	1
Jefferson County (pt.)	18 537	6 725	2.26	4.5	17 941	1 389	11 517	4 510	322	203	329	404	519	205
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Applewood CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arvada city (pt.)	8 918	3 080	2.38	4.6	8 656	710	5 361	2 210	197	178	330	400	534	181
Boulder city	18 674	3 796	2.01	3.8	18 352	1 086	8 915	5 984	1 646	721	376	480	624	351
Broomfield city (pt.)	2 296	768	2.32	4.5	2 236	80	1 500	616	36	4	318	390	529	2
Lafayette city	1 512	778	2.51	4.6	1 465	169	744	506	43	3	349	449	558	5
Longmont city	7 391	2 748	2.39	4.3	7 206	640	4 931	1 487	96	52	322	392	490	98
Louisville city	1 018	573	2.27	4.7	973	66	454	356	89	8	385	483	641	—
Narthglenn city (pt.)	3 587	1 188	2.40	4.5	3 521	167	2 338	914	30	72	304	379	517	95
Sherrelwood CDP	2 000	675	2.56	4.5	1 971	98	1 479	390	4	—	321	375	476	3
Thornton city (pt.)	2 501	858	2.58	4.6	2 446	223	1 382	714	91	36	323	419	555	16
Welby CDP (pt.)	40	33	2.45	5.0	31	9	20	2	—	—	238	316	403	—
Westminster city (pt.)	9 613	2 779	2.28	4.3	9 398	705	5 987	2 381	292	33	341	417	520	117
Wheat Ridge city	6 106	1 898	2.03	4.2	5 935	472	4 527	873	47	16	309	375	461	20
District 3	71 703	31 884	2.38	4.3	62 699	23 050	30 540	6 548	1 604	957	208	293	406	399
COUNTY														
Alamosa County	1 769	808	2.42	4.1	1 559	831	707	20	—	1	161	241	294	7
Archuleta County	589	314	2.57	4.6	473	194	238	41	—	—	175	285	392	3
Chaffee County	1 409	807	2.29	4.5	1 188	610	561	16	—	1	183	247	317	4
Canejos County	518	333	2.79	4.6	371	340	30	1	—	—	107	150	194	—
Costilla County	270	168	2.82	4.4	183	167	16	—	—	—	100	116	182	—
Custer County	201	138	2.70	4.9	109	67	39	3	—	—	158	223	289	1
Delta County	2 133	1 385	2.56	4.8	1 576	995	568	9	2	2	161	219	281	10
Dolores County	116	86	2.48	4.6	72	55	17	—	—	—	145	202	247	—
Douglas County (pt.)	116	101	2.66	6.1	59	10	24	14	8	3	297	439	713	—
Eagle County	3 552	1 098	2.42	4.2	3 212	237	1 100	1 197	461	217	406	544	701	34
Fremont County (pt.)	1 445	632	2.27	4.4	1 331	404	873	50	3	1	232	301	359	12
Garfield County	4 748	1 483	2.38	4.3	4 266	684	2 754	704	112	12	282	359	463	12
Grand County	1 340	666	2.31	4.3	1 113	208	717	181	4	3	277	367	452	6
Gunnison County	1 876	783	2.20	4.2	1 670	582	865	197	22	4	221	297	421	1
Hinsdale County	87	52	2.03	4.1	56	24	29	2	—	1	194	275	350	—
Huerfano County	735	475	2.41	4.5	556	457	95	—	1	3	105	173	232	—
Jackson County	219	145	2.59	5.0	119	74	45	—	—	—	165	223	285	—
Jefferson County (pt.)	155	138	2.57	5.0	101	15	46	32	8	—	314	439	603	—
Lake County	848	414	2.38	4.4	770	323	417	21	7	2	204	271	339	37
La Plata County	4 158	1 860	2.33	4.3	3 606	778	2 154	581	77	16	263	354	461	13
Mesa County	12 716	5 218	2.35	4.4	11 642	4 676	6 386	526	39	15	208	275	357	36
Mineral County	73	52	2.36	5.2	50	31	18	1	—	—	175	231	296	—
Moffat County	1 393	538	2.38	4.4	1 180	584	579	16	—	1	178	251	331	8
Montezuma County	1 744	920	2.68	4.4	1 437	687	705	45	—	—	169	257	335	5
Montrose County	2 637	1 332	2.46	4.5	2 180	1 032	1 079	68	—	1	182	257	333	9
Ouray County	241	154	2.44	4.9	154	47	98	8	—	1	230	291	356	—
Park County	539	435	2.50	4.8	377	66	219	84	7	1	284	366	495	1
Pitkin County	2 795	895	1.94	3.4	2 324	116	578	712	415	503	448	663	953	12
Pueblo County	15 111	6 699	2.41	4.2	14 090	6 964	6 562	429	101	34	175	252	327	166
Rio Blanco County	740	383	2.48	4.7	584	294	274	16	—	—	182	249	329	1
Rio Grande County	1 244	693	2.61	4.6	943	627	295	20	—	1	145	214	280	1
Routt County	2 130	924	2.31	4.3	1 793	313	929	400	118	33	291	396	538	7
Saguache County	540	326	2.79	4.7	355	287	63	5	—	—	126	174	231	6
San Juan County	110	67	2.31	4.7	91	32	57	2	—	—	217	276	324	—
San Miguel County	662	381	2.22	3.9	566	73	258	142	46	47	326	447	644	2
Summit County	2 744	981	2.25	4.0	2 543	166	1 145	1 005	173	54	387	492	614	4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Canon City city (pt.)	995	442	2.17	4.3	938	332	566	38	2	—	220	291	361	9
Clifton CDP	1 885	707	2.82	4.6	1 821	745	1 050	25	—	1	221	271	354	2
Durango city	2 094	827	2.16	4.1	1 979	351	1 243	341	35	9	284	374	472	5
Grand Junction city	6 357	2 019	2.02	4.0	6 064	2 666	3 209	164	22	3	190	266	338	22
Pueblo city	13 487	5 702	2.36	4.1	12 862	6 433	5 924	375	96	34	172	250	325	161
District 4	69 988	31 008	2.46	4.5	61 052	17 897	35 895	6 433	593	234	228	323	415	496

Table 10. **Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Renter-Occupied Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All renter-occupied housing units				Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent									
	Total	1 unit, de- tached or attached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Total	Contract rent								With meals included in rent
						Less than \$250	\$250 to \$499	\$500 to \$749	\$750 to \$999	\$1,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)	Upper quartile (dollars)	
District 4—Con.														
COUNTY														
Adams County (pt.)	7 239	3 145	2.75	4.6	6 749	969	4 612	1 055	92	21	308	385	471	94
Arapahoe County (pt.)	554	362	2.92	5.8	423	62	159	117	55	30	301	452	713	—
Boca County	507	340	2.43	4.8	295	255	38	2	—	—	117	148	211	—
Bent County	573	413	2.55	4.8	387	268	113	6	—	—	154	207	270	—
Cheyenne County	271	160	2.49	5.2	184	110	74	—	—	—	166	224	286	—
Crowley County	351	218	2.59	4.7	250	201	49	—	—	—	112	167	234	—
Elbert County	577	416	2.75	5.4	337	92	147	73	21	4	242	370	538	2
Kiowa County	204	149	2.54	5.4	112	90	21	1	—	—	125	179	238	—
Kit Carson County	801	511	2.65	5.2	518	358	152	3	1	4	142	206	274	5
Lorimer County	26 175	9 553	2.28	4.4	24 849	3 443	17 164	3 792	335	115	298	368	452	226
Los Animas County	1 787	967	2.35	4.3	1 427	1 111	300	15	—	1	100—	167	241	3
Lincoln County	541	345	2.41	4.9	399	237	157	5	—	—	151	226	298	1
Logan County	2 324	1 343	2.35	4.7	1 824	1 133	665	23	2	1	153	214	295	2
Morgan County	3 050	1 686	2.70	4.8	2 552	1 324	1 180	45	2	1	182	245	313	18
Otero County	2 513	1 554	2.57	4.4	2 107	1 457	645	5	—	—	145	201	266	6
Phillips County	474	302	2.44	5.1	341	284	57	—	—	—	128	171	226	—
Prowers County	1 720	955	2.62	4.6	1 419	981	429	—	—	—	132	196	269	4
Sedgwick County	330	243	2.29	5.1	219	195	24	—	—	—	102	138	193	2
Washington County	532	376	2.54	5.5	270	222	47	1	—	—	117	167	229	1
Weld County	18 430	7 244	2.53	4.5	15 711	4 637	9 661	1 272	85	56	230	307	390	132
Yuma County	1 035	726	2.56	5.3	679	468	201	9	—	1	144	203	270	—
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Aurora city (pt.)	24	23	2.54	6.2	12	—	5	5	1	1	325	600	725	—
Brighton city	1 620	728	2.72	4.5	1 550	243	1 011	224	60	12	282	363	455	80
Broomfield city (pt.)	7	7	2.00	6.1	1	—	—	—	—	—	413	425	438	—
Commerce City city (pt.)	132	102	3.36	4.6	114	14	86	12	1	1	337	391	447	2
Fort Collins city	15 943	4 480	2.16	4.2	15 653	1 834	11 009	2 477	251	82	309	376	459	133
Greeley city	10 449	2 557	2.29	4.2	10 182	2 823	6 317	929	65	48	237	314	396	123
Loveland city	5 084	2 082	2.44	4.6	4 915	798	3 485	605	23	4	278	348	432	14
Northglenn city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sterling city	1 683	775	2.15	4.3	1 591	977	604	10	—	—	155	216	297	2
Thornton city (pt.)	3 234	894	2.63	4.4	3 182	362	2 373	439	6	2	332	391	468	6
Wetly COP (pt.)	1 051	552	2.84	5.0	1 016	170	614	229	2	1	298	404	493	4
Westminster city (pt.)	64	41	3.02	5.1	58	—	34	24	—	—	366	477	572	—
District 5	71 736	29 404	2.43	4.6	67 184	9 122	44 151	11 032	2 087	792	291	372	476	543
COUNTY														
Arapahoe County (pt.)	3 303	1 709	2.44	5.6	3 193	16	884	1 429	616	248	489	602	777	2
Douglas County (pt.)	2 972	1 668	2.49	5.2	2 600	203	995	1 021	277	104	371	521	663	8
El Paso County	62 647	24 433	2.43	4.5	58 972	7 931	41 078	8 347	1 179	437	289	364	454	520
Fremont County (pt.)	1 731	851	2.32	4.4	1 495	848	628	16	2	1	168	233	301	13
Teller County	1 083	743	2.51	4.9	924	124	566	219	13	2	292	387	502	—
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Aurora city (pt.)	2	2	3.00	6.0	1	—	1	—	—	—	463	475	488	—
Canon City city (pt.)	745	319	2.10	4.0	695	436	253	5	—	1	157	216	289	2
Costlewood COP	1 190	585	2.38	5.6	1 156	10	253	520	256	117	507	633	832	—
Gimorran Hills COP	1 903	881	2.82	4.9	1 870	79	1 549	239	3	—	329	383	455	3
Colorado Springs city	50 329	17 365	2.28	4.4	48 843	6 899	33 653	6 918	979	394	285	360	451	489
Fort Carson COP	1 570	543	3.75	5.1	986	5	921	56	4	—	353	383	427	3
Highlands Ranch COP	524	159	2.04	4.8	515	1	140	282	68	24	489	581	679	1
Littleton city (pt.)	1 444	123	2.74	6.0	135	5	14	68	31	17	621	692	865	—
Security-Widefield COP	1 859	1 475	3.37	5.9	1 762	63	1 382	313	1	3	354	420	483	3
Southglenn COP (pt.)	1 184	820	2.65	6.1	1 137	4	235	582	244	72	517	629	783	1
District 6	76 008	23 465	2.14	4.3	73 881	5 166	47 546	18 300	2 071	798	334	414	523	584
COUNTY														
Arapahoe County (pt.)	44 986	12 449	2.08	4.2	43 933	3 054	28 771	10 500	1 064	544	329	408	516	512
Jefferson County (pt.)	31 022	11 016	2.22	4.5	29 948	2 112	18 775	7 800	1 007	254	342	422	531	72
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Applewood COP (pt.)	1 201	663	2.41	4.9	1 145	82	648	366	41	8	321	431	557	—
Arvodo city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aurora city (pt.)	26 341	7 628	2.15	4.3	25 852	987	17 099	6 860	636	270	349	420	531	352
Columbine COP	835	567	2.87	6.2	794	7	211	475	92	9	488	615	697	1
Englewood city	6 384	2 095	2.00	4.0	6 186	844	4 147	1 034	52	109	280	367	472	92
Golden city	2 318	564	2.03	4.0	2 257	222	1 638	357	30	10	307	374	451	3
Ken Caryl COP	1 330	977	2.77	5.7	1 283	9	262	825	156	31	514	617	698	1
Lakewood city (pt.)	20 407	5 305	2.13	4.3	19 914	1 446	13 755	4 350	317	46	336	407	495	60
Littleton city (pt.)	5 335	1 176	1.96	3.9	5 211	716	3 473	789	152	81	291	376	473	57
Southglenn COP (pt.)	1 334	622	2.48	5.4	1 283	16	593	563	93	18	387	512	641	1

Table 11. Occupied Housing Units by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Race of householder					Householder of Hispanic origin (of any race)	Householder not of Hispanic origin				
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race
The State	1 282 489	1 154 983	49 255	8 959	17 099	52 193	130 704	1 079 056	47 938	7 315	16 289	1 187
District 1	242 791	190 492	27 902	2 066	4 449	17 882	38 281	171 183	27 172	1 538	4 178	439
COUNTY												
Adams County (pt.)	17 725	14 081	2 256	178	356	854	2 929	12 109	2 188	140	331	28
Arapahoe County (pt.)	14 113	11 433	1 861	124	355	340	994	10 835	1 827	103	344	10
Denver County	210 952	164 977	23 785	1 764	3 738	16 688	34 358	148 238	23 157	1 295	3 503	401
Jefferson County (pt.)	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Aurora city (pt.)	21 936	17 033	3 717	202	545	439	1 499	16 083	3 637	171	529	17
Commerce City city (pt.)	5 401	4 709	132	68	58	434	1 614	3 568	120	47	43	9
Denver city	210 952	164 977	23 785	1 764	3 738	16 688	34 358	148 238	23 157	1 295	3 503	401
Lakewood city (pt.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District 2	210 000	197 712	1 666	1 148	3 646	5 828	15 533	188 247	1 616	958	3 535	111
COUNTY												
Adams County (pt.)	56 314	51 592	591	402	1 206	2 523	7 419	46 813	569	320	1 157	36
Boulder County	88 402	83 715	730	430	1 635	1 892	4 491	81 180	713	369	1 599	50
Clear Creek County	3 153	3 098	10	11	10	24	73	3 051	9	10	10	-
Gilpin County	1 308	1 283	7	14	1	3	35	1 252	7	13	1	-
Jefferson County (pt.)	60 823	58 024	328	291	794	1 386	3 515	55 951	318	246	768	25
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Applewood CDP (pt.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arvado city (pt.)	32 742	31 282	170	158	416	716	1 889	30 151	165	128	398	11
Boulder city	34 681	32 606	410	139	1 056	470	1 286	31 817	398	116	1 040	24
Broomfield city (pt.)	8 706	8 276	66	56	138	170	392	8 066	65	44	134	5
Lafayette city	5 392	4 911	48	40	73	320	640	4 599	46	34	67	6
Longmont city	19 570	18 469	68	112	157	764	1 666	17 579	66	96	151	12
Louisville city	4 612	4 416	34	16	75	71	201	4 289	34	15	71	2
Northglenn city (pt.)	9 829	9 050	145	70	159	405	1 179	8 292	144	60	154	-
Sherrelwood CDP	5 894	5 260	49	48	132	405	1 326	4 362	48	28	124	6
Thornton city (pt.)	11 169	10 358	130	80	140	461	1 262	9 577	125	60	134	11
Welpy CDP (pt.)	254	238	2	4	2	8	26	221	2	3	2	-
Westminster city (pt.)	27 326	25 247	273	141	716	949	2 562	23 673	263	121	693	14
Wheat Ridge city	13 138	12 599	56	61	131	291	723	12 174	53	54	130	4
District 3	210 794	196 555	1 154	2 242	747	10 096	30 452	176 488	1 093	1 875	670	216
COUNTY												
Alamosa County	4 721	3 938	18	37	37	691	1 692	2 940	18	24	30	17
Archuleta County	2 010	1 795	2	30	14	169	408	1 561	2	25	13	1
Chaffee County	4 848	4 706	5	40	13	84	327	4 473	5	28	12	3
Conejos County	2 492	2 149	1	12	7	323	1 522	950	1	9	5	5
Costilla County	1 192	1 014	4	5	15	154	861	308	3	2	15	3
Custer County	770	749	-	14	1	6	15	740	-	13	1	1
Delta County	8 372	8 125	6	47	14	180	574	7 738	6	37	12	5
Ooiares County	581	568	-	8	-	5	9	564	-	8	-	-
Ouaglos County (pt.)	1 110	1 094	1	6	4	5	27	1 072	1	6	4	-
Eagle County	8 354	7 834	14	41	25	440	787	7 490	13	36	25	3
Fremont County (pt.)	5 455	5 350	11	25	8	61	202	5 211	11	20	8	3
Garfield County	11 266	11 023	17	74	27	125	474	10 677	16	70	27	2
Grand County	3 168	3 107	4	11	6	40	77	3 071	4	10	6	-
Gunnison County	3 855	3 790	17	19	7	22	111	3 708	16	14	6	-
Hinsdale County	214	212	-	2	-	-	-	212	-	1	-	-
Huerfano County	2 446	2 300	7	28	3	108	890	1 530	7	12	3	-
Jackson County	632	602	-	6	-	24	25	601	-	6	-	-
Jefferson County (pt.)	1 144	1 126	3	4	1	10	16	1 120	3	4	1	-
Lake County	2 382	2 198	5	22	4	153	476	1 878	5	14	4	5
La Plata County	11 976	10 971	14	453	52	486	1 130	10 386	12	391	47	10
Mesa County	36 250	34 743	120	223	155	1 009	2 297	33 493	115	188	138	19
Mineral County	247	244	-	-	-	3	8	239	-	-	-	-
Moffot County	4 178	4 018	4	31	5	120	229	3 908	4	31	5	1
Montezuma County	6 762	6 045	1	530	11	175	492	5 745	1	510	11	3
Montrose County	9 405	9 067	20	49	15	254	867	8 460	19	44	11	4
Ouray County	947	932	-	1	1	13	30	915	-	1	1	-
Park County	2 775	2 738	12	17	-	8	50	2 694	12	17	-	2
Pitkin County	5 877	5 769	13	24	49	22	161	5 630	12	24	49	1
Pueblo County	47 057	40 924	829	353	218	4 733	14 286	31 468	781	221	184	117
Rio Blanco County	2 181	2 133	3	15	3	27	61	2 101	3	13	3	-
Rio Grande County	3 930	3 579	3	25	5	318	1 377	2 528	3	16	4	2
Routt County	5 483	5 422	4	22	11	24	124	5 324	4	19	11	1
Saguache County	1 643	1 343	2	36	3	259	663	942	2	32	2	2
San Juan County	287	272	-	2	2	11	49	234	-	2	2	-
San Miguel County	1 489	1 471	1	6	6	5	34	1 444	1	5	5	-
Summit County	5 295	5 204	13	24	25	29	100	5 133	13	22	25	2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Canon City city (pt.)	3 404	3 330	6	17	5	46	135	3 242	6	13	5	3
Clifton CDP	4 584	4 407	10	34	21	112	276	4 245	10	31	20	2
Durango city	4 596	4 210	7	90	36	253	470	3 996	7	81	34	8
Grand Junction city	12 810	12 049	77	84	84	516	1 063	11 524	74	65	75	9
Pueblo city	38 324	32 770	797	286	202	4 269	12 769	24 359	749	171	168	108
District 4	202 437	188 378	1 076	1 127	1 773	10 083	23 379	175 266	1 025	910	1 691	166

Table 11. Occupied Housing Units by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Race of householder					Householder of Hispanic origin (of any race)	Householder not of Hispanic origin				
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race
District 4—Can.												
COUNTY												
Adams County (pt.)	22 314	19 751	264	198	273	1 828	4 098	17 519	255	156	242	44
Arapahoe County (pt.)	6 384	6 009	193	25	107	50	184	5 880	186	25	107	2
Baca County	1 872	1 807	—	16	2	47	70	1 785	—	15	2	—
Bent County	1 865	1 712	9	12	11	121	420	1 416	9	11	8	1
Cheyenne County	904	895	—	—	—	9	21	883	—	—	—	—
Crawley County	1 165	1 105	3	13	8	36	192	952	3	10	8	—
Elbert County	3 377	3 308	20	21	10	18	54	3 275	20	18	10	—
Kiowa County	657	647	—	2	—	8	16	639	—	2	—	—
Kit Carson County	2 785	2 699	1	6	1	78	119	2 659	1	5	1	—
Larimer County	70 472	67 372	343	347	850	1 560	3 535	65 460	329	292	828	28
Las Animas County	5 421	4 740	6	60	28	587	2 198	3 161	3	29	24	6
Lincoln County	1 817	1 795	1	13	—	8	12	1 791	1	13	—	—
Logan County	6 978	6 749	6	20	16	187	417	6 525	5	16	14	1
Morgan County	8 139	7 424	15	29	24	647	1 099	6 977	10	24	23	6
Otero County	7 593	6 500	29	70	47	947	2 256	5 204	29	47	42	15
Phillips County	1 712	1 707	—	—	2	3	42	1 666	—	—	2	2
Prowers County	4 984	4 430	8	28	10	508	885	4 050	7	24	10	8
Sedgwick County	1 141	1 113	4	6	14	4	73	1 044	4	6	14	—
Washington County	1 915	1 891	—	4	1	19	32	1 878	—	4	1	—
Weld County	47 470	43 299	173	246	366	3 386	7 588	39 113	162	203	352	52
Yuma County	3 472	3 425	1	11	3	32	68	3 389	1	10	3	1
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Aurora city (pt.)	149	145	1	1	1	1	2	144	1	1	1	—
Broomfield city	4 779	4 069	11	36	66	597	1 314	3 357	10	25	62	11
Broomfield city (pt.)	13	12	—	—	—	1	1	12	—	—	—	—
Commerce City city (pt.)	341	305	6	6	6	18	93	233	6	3	6	—
Fort Collins city	33 489	31 805	264	159	706	755	1 874	30 722	255	133	692	13
Greeley city	22 647	20 669	123	116	195	1 544	3 532	18 678	117	97	191	32
Loveland city	14 049	13 500	27	56	55	411	713	13 201	24	48	54	9
Northglenn city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sterling city	4 317	4 113	6	13	7	178	335	3 960	5	11	5	1
Thornton city (pt.)	7 886	6 956	122	76	105	627	1 417	6 187	118	57	91	16
Weld CDP (pt.)	3 359	2 806	77	35	49	392	702	2 503	76	27	40	11
Westminster city (pt.)	502	476	11	4	1	10	28	456	11	4	1	2
District 5	199 048	180 084	9 928	1 368	2 904	4 764	11 985	173 345	9 659	1 158	2 745	156
COUNTY												
Arapahoe County (pt.)	21 371	20 610	219	67	375	100	475	20 243	217	63	369	4
Douglas County (pt.)	19 734	19 239	129	71	120	175	505	18 921	126	63	117	2
El Paso County	146 965	129 539	9 562	1 106	2 383	4 375	10 514	123 850	9 300	921	2 236	144
Fremont County (pt.)	6 258	6 074	10	76	10	88	408	5 761	9	67	8	5
Teller County	4 720	4 622	8	48	16	26	83	4 570	7	44	15	1
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Aurora city (pt.)	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Canon City city (pt.)	1 655	1 603	2	17	1	32	103	1 533	1	16	1	1
Castlewood CDP	8 363	8 092	96	21	121	33	168	7 959	96	18	120	2
Cimarron Hills CDP	3 935	3 435	311	23	60	106	262	3 286	308	21	57	1
Colorado Springs city	110 862	97 295	7 361	833	1 853	3 520	8 292	92 872	7 145	680	1 748	125
Fort Carson CDP	1 574	1 037	359	15	48	115	194	975	350	14	39	2
Highlands Ranch CDP	3 510	3 392	45	6	31	36	97	3 333	44	5	31	—
Littleton city (pt.)	1 812	1 760	9	6	28	9	40	1 730	9	6	27	—
Security-Widefield CDP	7 828	6 649	704	68	201	206	631	6 251	691	60	188	7
Southglenn CDP (pt.)	8 032	7 760	74	30	122	46	197	7 613	72	29	120	1
District 6	217 419	201 762	7 529	1 008	3 580	3 540	11 074	194 527	7 373	876	3 470	99
COUNTY												
Arapahoe County (pt.)	112 842	101 685	6 844	499	2 327	1 487	5 368	98 021	6 707	442	2 253	51
Jefferson County (pt.)	104 577	100 077	685	509	1 253	2 053	5 706	96 506	666	434	1 217	48
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Applewood CDP (pt.)	4 414	4 307	12	23	33	39	117	4 231	12	20	33	1
Arvada city (pt.)	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Aurora city (pt.)	67 043	58 054	6 054	286	1 797	852	3 209	55 873	5 931	258	1 742	30
Columbine CDP	7 907	7 703	38	20	68	78	273	7 512	38	17	67	—
Englewood city	13 252	12 619	139	90	140	264	810	12 094	136	72	136	4
Golden city	5 382	5 149	28	36	114	55	162	5 043	28	31	112	6
Ken Caryl CDP	8 129	7 769	64	26	112	158	380	7 547	63	24	112	3
Lakewood city (pt.)	51 657	48 831	418	305	718	1 385	3 717	46 565	402	255	688	30
Littleton city (pt.)	12 093	11 712	100	55	111	115	503	11 328	99	51	109	3
Southglenn CDP (pt.)	7 186	7 017	41	16	84	28	161	6 887	40	14	83	1

Table 12. Selected Housing and Household Characteristics and Land Area for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Congressional District American Indian Area	All housing units		Occupied housing units with American Indian, Eskima, or Aleut householder				Households with American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder				Land area		
			Owner occupied		Renter occupied		Family households		Nonfamily households		Square kilo- meters Square miles		
			Mean value (dollars), specified owner		Mean con- tract rent (dollars), specified renter paying cash rent		Married- couple family		Female house- holder, no husbond present				
Total	Occupied	Total		Total		Total		Total	Householder living alone				
District 3-----	287 282	210 794	1 178	52 800	1 064	248	1 687	1 046	467	555	420	147 743.3	57 043.7
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND													
All areas-----	3 673	2 972	395	40 900	190	140	498	253	175	87	71	4 596.2	1 774.6
Southern Ute Reservation, CO-----	3 320	2 684	182	64 900	128	155	254	132	91	56	45	2 741.7	1 058.6
Ute Mountain Reservation and Trust Lands, CO-NM-UT (pt.)-----	353	288	213	28 200	62	113	244	121	84	31	26	1 854.4	716.0

Table 13. General, Family, and Fertility Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE							
All persons	3 294 394	549 053	548 953	549 120	549 216	549 264	548 788
Urban.....	2 715 749	548 922	505 306	296 686	354 838	487 331	522 666
Inside urbanized area.....	2 377 886	548 922	475 696	178 232	228 908	433 759	512 369
Outside urbanized area.....	337 863	—	29 610	118 454	125 930	53 572	10 297
Rural.....	578 645	131	43 647	252 434	194 378	61 933	26 122
Farm.....	45 118	20	2 009	15 425	25 599	1 969	96
ANCESTRY							
All persons	3 294 394	549 053	548 953	549 120	549 216	549 264	548 788
Ancestry specified.....	3 041 300	508 667	510 890	491 916	506 512	510 417	512 898
Single ancestry.....	1 775 970	341 417	270 858	304 147	306 820	280 458	272 270
Multiple ancestry.....	1 265 330	167 250	240 032	187 769	199 692	229 959	240 628
Ancestry unclassified or not reported.....	253 094	40 386	38 063	57 204	42 704	38 847	35 890
Total ancestries reported	4 306 630	675 917	750 922	679 685	706 204	740 376	753 526
Arab.....	7 602	1 347	1 395	611	1 097	1 315	1 837
Austrian.....	16 646	2 636	3 117	3 319	2 048	2 844	2 682
Belgian.....	5 106	567	1 189	520	903	928	999
Canadian.....	6 242	766	1 172	769	860	1 638	1 037
Czech.....	30 941	4 090	5 612	3 875	5 534	5 418	6 412
Danish.....	42 801	5 141	8 274	6 370	8 507	6 690	7 819
Dutch.....	100 024	12 778	16 593	16 927	18 117	17 805	17 804
English.....	581 979	71 207	103 952	101 742	91 618	102 403	111 057
Finnish.....	8 632	939	1 823	1 187	1 237	1 754	1 692
French (except Basque).....	149 165	20 181	27 820	23 100	22 349	27 576	28 139
French Canadian.....	24 387	3 383	4 190	3 064	3 284	5 492	4 974
German.....	1 064 547	127 270	197 652	147 147	208 200	185 302	198 976
Greek.....	11 999	2 634	2 031	1 773	1 200	2 033	2 328
Hungarian.....	16 861	2 916	3 455	2 155	1 898	3 104	3 333
Irish.....	538 742	74 127	99 407	84 177	84 036	96 365	100 630
Italian.....	156 607	20 782	33 305	27 433	20 202	26 899	27 986
Lithuanian.....	7 232	1 165	1 557	994	788	1 281	1 447
Norwegian.....	75 646	9 078	14 548	9 237	12 065	15 340	15 378
Polish.....	82 257	13 072	18 150	8 609	10 218	15 558	16 650
Portuguese.....	4 654	399	737	829	535	1 080	1 074
Romanian.....	3 211	732	622	216	242	661	738
Russian.....	36 104	8 797	6 632	3 352	5 090	5 135	7 098
Scotch-Irish.....	95 012	12 741	16 130	16 487	15 138	17 103	17 413
Scottish.....	100 952	13 324	18 917	16 380	14 935	18 158	19 238
Slavak.....	24 257	2 915	4 483	5 201	2 683	4 000	4 975
Subsaharan African.....	3 610	1 884	144	127	326	487	642
Swedish.....	125 097	15 746	24 976	18 016	23 917	19 302	23 140
Swiss.....	20 288	2 877	3 921	2 962	3 292	3 446	3 790
Ukrainian.....	6 984	1 418	1 357	673	646	1 450	1 440
United States or American.....	96 610	11 177	13 664	23 326	18 087	17 825	12 531
Welsh.....	41 520	5 349	7 685	6 582	6 309	7 757	7 838
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups).....	2 130	694	233	146	209	598	250
Yugoslavian.....	9 277	953	1 469	3 523	773	1 305	1 254
Other ancestries.....	809 508	222 832	104 710	138 856	119 861	122 324	100 925
NATIVITY AND CITIZENSHIP							
Persons under 18 years	859 986	124 203	140 992	145 306	152 524	154 736	142 225
Citizen.....	849 702	120 838	139 114	144 472	150 932	153 513	140 833
Native.....	846 863	119 835	138 628	144 221	150 592	153 132	140 455
Foreign born, naturalized citizen.....	2 839	1 003	486	251	340	381	378
Foreign born, not a citizen.....	10 284	3 365	1 878	834	1 592	1 223	1 392
Persons 18 years and over	2 434 408	424 850	407 961	403 814	396 692	394 528	406 563
Citizen.....	2 369 535	404 964	396 643	397 340	387 492	386 122	396 974
Native.....	2 305 097	390 157	386 096	390 891	379 935	372 723	385 295
Foreign born, naturalized citizen.....	64 438	14 807	10 547	6 449	7 557	13 399	11 679
Foreign born, not a citizen.....	64 873	19 886	11 318	6 474	9 200	8 406	9 589
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN							
Families	861 828	131 561	142 867	147 270	144 380	147 266	148 484
With own children under 18 years.....	442 001	61 517	74 474	72 797	75 616	80 762	76 835
Number of own children under 18 years.....	806 451	110 924	133 110	136 379	143 528	147 156	135 354
Married-couple families	703 867	94 344	118 130	121 354	122 012	125 256	122 771
With own children under 18 years.....	343 454	39 838	59 270	56 484	61 166	65 799	60 897
Number of own children under 18 years.....	641 594	73 447	108 860	108 310	118 071	122 512	110 394
Female householder, no husband present	121 275	29 053	18 577	19 420	16 589	17 487	20 149
With own children under 18 years.....	79 453	17 920	11 971	12 997	11 306	12 254	13 005
Number of own children under 18 years.....	135 701	31 693	19 448	22 864	20 351	20 538	20 807
MARITAL STATUS							
Males 15 years and over	1 254 957	212 594	210 962	210 481	204 925	208 547	207 448
Never married.....	365 127	75 163	64 814	57 087	56 683	55 897	55 483
Now married, except separated.....	732 586	100 760	122 215	126 155	126 672	130 350	126 434
Separated.....	21 436	5 707	2 823	3 472	2 553	3 452	3 429
Widowed.....	23 392	5 780	2 815	4 845	4 143	2 627	3 182
Divorced.....	112 416	25 184	18 295	18 922	14 874	16 221	18 920
Females 15 years and over	1 306 680	228 752	217 939	215 484	214 629	208 926	220 950
Never married.....	281 192	60 701	50 109	40 294	45 126	38 147	46 815
Now married, except separated.....	723 022	98 560	120 830	124 506	124 595	129 168	125 363
Separated.....	28 464	7 457	4 237	4 059	3 754	4 358	4 599
Widowed.....	118 291	27 927	16 309	23 465	20 916	14 424	15 250
Divorced.....	155 711	34 107	26 454	23 160	20 238	22 829	28 923
FERTILITY							
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years.....	294	434	214	332	276	308	216
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years.....	1 253	1 105	1 160	1 459	1 495	1 305	1 070
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years.....	1 814	1 583	1 765	1 944	2 044	1 867	1 698

Table 14. Social Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
PLACE OF BIRTH							
All persons	3 294 394	549 053	548 953	549 120	549 216	549 264	548 788
Native	3 151 960	509 992	524 724	535 112	530 527	525 855	525 750
Born in State of residence	1 427 412	246 172	237 333	287 071	274 835	167 538	214 463
Born in a different State	1 681 975	256 694	281 832	243 982	251 579	343 309	304 579
Born abroad	42 573	7 126	5 559	4 059	4 113	15 008	6 708
Foreign born	142 434	39 061	24 229	14 008	18 689	23 409	23 038
Naturalized citizen	67 277	15 810	11 033	6 700	7 897	13 780	12 057
Not a citizen	75 157	23 251	13 196	7 308	10 792	9 629	10 981
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH							
Persons 5 years and over	3 042 986	507 759	507 451	510 234	507 360	503 107	507 075
Speak a language other than English	320 631	82 336	43 220	61 276	57 401	40 744	35 654
Do not speak English "very well"	109 889	32 475	15 348	19 172	19 168	11 642	12 084
Linguistically isolated	52 252	18 322	7 085	8 749	9 041	3 653	5 402
Speak Spanish	203 896	57 332	21 572	48 465	43 973	18 376	14 178
Do not speak English "very well"	69 100	22 261	7 039	15 363	15 298	4 790	4 349
Linguistically isolated	32 037	12 126	2 619	7 292	7 243	1 405	1 352
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	35 167	8 295	7 860	1 443	3 128	6 670	7 771
Do not speak English "very well"	19 377	4 941	4 729	761	1 273	3 386	4 287
Linguistically isolated	11 446	3 204	3 008	365	834	1 399	2 636
Linguistically isolated households	24 879	8 357	3 183	4 659	4 171	1 982	2 527
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL							
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	896 144	128 501	157 667	143 436	165 686	154 583	146 271
Preprimary school	67 170	9 413	11 717	10 293	11 527	11 752	12 468
Public school	41 328	5 539	7 115	7 176	8 149	6 432	6 917
Elementary or high school	561 573	78 093	91 859	99 020	102 001	98 624	91 976
Public school	525 679	68 344	86 431	94 972	97 722	92 742	85 468
College	267 401	40 995	54 091	34 123	52 158	44 207	41 827
Public college	222 728	29 490	47 668	31 148	48 506	33 186	32 730
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT							
Persons 25 years and over	2 107 072	372 001	346 901	355 105	336 179	337 745	359 141
Less than 9th grade	118 252	28 253	12 430	29 149	29 898	10 452	8 070
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	209 804	50 127	30 128	42 453	38 197	25 023	23 876
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	558 312	93 151	91 614	108 893	100 312	81 202	83 140
Some college, no degree	506 037	81 066	85 566	79 722	72 082	90 797	96 804
Associate degree	146 411	19 807	24 960	22 163	23 560	28 492	27 429
Bachelor's degree	379 150	63 679	66 756	50 895	47 230	67 567	83 023
Graduate or professional degree	189 106	35 918	35 447	21 830	24 900	34 212	36 799
Percent high school graduate or higher	84.4	78.9	87.7	79.8	79.7	89.5	91.1
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	27.0	26.8	29.5	20.5	21.5	30.1	33.4
RESIDENCE IN 1985							
Persons 5 years and over	3 042 986	507 759	507 451	510 234	507 360	503 107	507 075
Same house	1 374 328	234 547	232 094	241 156	240 328	194 073	232 130
Different house in the United States	1 612 618	261 546	268 115	265 080	261 078	289 185	267 614
Same county	740 270	135 848	122 174	130 626	129 145	115 874	106 603
Different county	872 348	125 698	145 941	134 454	131 933	173 311	161 011
Same State	406 634	66 465	75 581	64 258	67 168	48 643	84 519
Different State	465 714	59 233	70 360	70 196	64 765	124 668	76 492
Northeast	42 969	5 946	9 785	5 114	4 487	11 245	6 392
Midwest	131 713	16 557	19 739	15 449	23 309	33 183	23 476
South	125 433	16 924	16 232	16 952	13 745	40 458	21 122
West	165 599	19 806	24 604	32 681	23 224	39 782	25 502
Puerto Rico	655	279	62	53	30	113	118
U.S. outlying area	892	229	15	39	40	510	59
Elsewhere	54 493	11 158	7 165	3 906	5 884	19 226	7 154
MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK AND TRAVEL TIME TO WORK							
Workers 16 years and over	1 637 440	269 332	293 000	243 835	257 810	273 625	299 838
Car, truck, or van	1 426 913	220 623	256 768	209 098	225 708	242 877	271 839
Drove alone	1 216 639	184 999	219 042	173 737	192 989	208 924	236 948
Carpooled	210 274	35 624	37 726	35 361	32 719	33 953	34 891
Public transportation	46 983	20 869	9 459	2 757	1 720	3 305	8 873
Walked	69 041	14 681	9 854	13 861	11 448	13 434	5 763
Other means	27 314	4 428	6 158	5 099	5 612	3 416	2 601
Worked at home	67 189	8 731	10 761	13 020	13 322	10 593	10 762
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	20.7	20.8	22.5	17.5	18.8	20.2	23.2
VETERAN STATUS AND PERIOD OF SERVICE							
Civilian veterans 16 years and over	409 932	69 075	62 754	70 883	59 919	76 578	70 723
May 1975 or later service only	56 806	10 624	8 141	7 294	7 191	14 081	9 475
September 1980 or later service only	29 823	5 669	3 769	3 900	3 637	7 890	4 958
Served 2 or more years	25 029	4 624	3 050	3 263	2 914	6 869	4 309
Vietnam era, no Korean conflict	139 794	20 049	22 753	21 822	19 998	29 571	25 601
Vietnam era and Korean conflict	14 414	2 447	945	1 354	1 017	6 397	2 254
February 1955 to July 1964 only	41 485	5 728	7 442	7 650	6 590	6 107	7 968
Korean conflict, no World War II	49 972	8 027	8 475	9 610	8 139	7 136	8 585
Korean conflict and World War II	9 239	1 859	1 290	1 619	1 068	1 884	1 519
World War II, no Korean conflict	95 061	19 746	13 189	20 771	15 446	11 018	14 891
World War I	790	159	111	172	141	109	98
Other service	2 371	436	408	591	329	275	332
DISABILITY							
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 134 254	355 988	377 540	345 342	347 478	335 681	372 225
With a mobility or self-care limitation	67 478	17 868	9 336	11 907	9 732	9 251	9 384
With a mobility limitation	34 651	8 361	4 709	6 588	5 106	5 288	4 599
In labor force	9 675	2 509	1 496	1 531	1 315	1 357	1 467
With a self-care limitation	47 918	13 151	6 718	8 533	6 570	6 351	6 595
With a work disability	167 224	33 633	24 495	31 411	26 349	27 078	24 258
In labor force	80 970	14 869	13 986	12 383	12 231	13 369	14 132
Prevented from working	69 427	15 544	8 200	15 872	11 443	10 691	7 677
No work disability	1 967 030	322 355	353 045	313 931	321 129	308 603	347 967
In labor force	1 609 748	266 614	294 538	247 624	256 667	248 174	296 131
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	311 442	69 516	40 835	65 544	56 583	38 011	40 953
With a mobility or self-care limitation	53 242	14 163	6 898	10 607	8 988	6 379	6 207
With a mobility limitation	42 196	10 862	5 659	8 578	6 936	5 261	4 900
With a self-care limitation	29 329	7 988	3 794	5 910	5 090	3 150	3 397

Table 15. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
LABOR FORCE STATUS							
Persons 16 years and over	2 518 482	436 010	421 879	418 506	411 338	409 823	420 926
In labor force	1 771 107	295 174	314 422	268 312	277 933	295 934	319 332
Civilian labor force	1 732 719	290 621	313 860	267 934	277 284	266 620	316 400
Employed	1 633 281	270 073	298 402	249 898	262 069	249 958	302 881
Unemployed	99 438	20 548	15 458	18 036	15 215	16 662	13 519
Females 16 years and over	1 285 459	226 120	214 415	211 851	210 705	205 248	217 120
In labor force	803 645	136 008	143 963	119 952	124 545	129 376	149 801
Civilian labor force	798 755	135 228	143 916	119 886	124 466	125 939	149 320
Employed	755 131	126 814	137 177	112 224	117 701	117 754	143 461
Unemployed	43 624	8 414	6 739	7 662	6 765	8 185	5 859
With own children under 6 years	212 252	33 313	35 363	33 233	34 967	39 518	35 858
In labor force	134 222	20 363	23 471	20 575	21 782	23 620	24 411
With own children 6 to 17 years only	223 097	28 120	37 620	38 327	38 909	40 870	39 251
In labor force	176 113	22 099	30 869	29 549	30 427	31 119	32 050
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies living with two parents	232 020	29 762	40 197	35 729	40 225	45 336	40 771
Both parents in labor force	137 124	17 819	24 645	20 724	23 711	24 867	25 358
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies living with one parent	63 008	17 538	8 551	10 443	9 411	8 883	8 182
Parent in labor force	39 903	9 488	6 123	6 392	5 801	5 765	6 334
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies living with two parents	412 478	44 349	69 234	72 929	78 326	77 538	70 102
Both parents in labor force	286 578	30 206	50 473	49 983	54 843	50 617	50 456
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies living with one parent	123 675	26 630	18 980	21 337	19 129	18 509	19 090
Parent in labor force	99 248	19 436	16 631	15 955	15 239	15 022	16 965
Persons 16 to 19 years	179 808	24 843	31 922	30 248	33 534	31 580	27 681
Not enrolled in school	38 921	7 796	6 026	6 553	6 042	7 304	5 200
Unemployed or not in labor force	14 649	3 321	2 762	2 806	2 557	2 549	1 654
Not high school graduate	17 575	4 068	2 868	3 187	2 764	2 513	2 175
Employed	7 817	1 628	1 666	1 403	1 163	855	1 102
Unemployed	3 256	783	531	476	551	599	316
Not in labor force	6 444	1 657	671	1 308	1 050	1 010	748
CLASS OF WORKER							
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 633 281	270 073	298 402	249 898	262 069	249 958	302 881
Private wage and salary workers	1 229 454	206 805	232 085	176 251	188 079	190 354	235 880
Local government workers	121 980	20 223	19 502	23 252	21 659	18 299	19 045
State government workers	69 016	11 044	14 099	13 582	15 961	6 252	8 078
Federal government workers	71 412	13 000	10 729	8 204	7 735	14 190	17 554
Self-employed workers	134 204	18 125	21 013	26 949	27 002	19 837	21 278
Unpaid family workers	7 215	876	974	1 660	1 633	1 026	1 046
OCCUPATION							
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 633 281	270 073	298 402	249 898	262 069	249 958	302 881
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	488 584	79 633	93 440	62 825	64 122	85 196	103 368
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	228 747	36 374	43 017	29 204	28 562	40 247	51 343
Professional specialty occupations	259 837	43 259	50 423	33 621	35 560	44 949	52 025
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	541 858	90 738	103 441	70 968	77 925	84 465	114 321
Technicians and related support occupations	70 855	10 851	16 430	7 108	10 255	11 296	14 915
Sales occupations	201 640	30 404	35 803	30 158	28 272	34 259	42 744
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	269 363	49 483	51 208	33 702	39 398	38 910	56 662
Service occupations	221 630	42 713	33 783	43 497	36 220	32 779	32 638
Private household occupations	6 666	1 279	907	1 093	1 052	1 149	1 186
Protective service occupations	24 302	4 178	3 654	4 975	3 311	3 915	4 269
Service occupations, except protective and household	190 662	37 256	29 222	37 429	31 857	27 715	27 183
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	39 289	2 907	2 705	11 752	16 941	2 918	2 066
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	160 160	21 232	30 815	29 635	30 065	22 365	26 030
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	181 760	32 850	34 218	31 203	36 796	22 235	24 458
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	70 181	12 827	14 940	10 048	13 873	9 433	9 060
Transportation and material moving occupations	58 833	9 962	10 454	11 419	12 802	6 472	7 724
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	52 746	10 061	8 824	9 736	10 121	6 330	7 674
INDUSTRY							
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 633 281	270 073	298 402	249 898	262 069	249 958	302 881
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and mining	66 448	6 047	5 638	19 224	22 288	5 692	7 559
Construction	94 849	12 581	16 175	20 271	16 384	13 429	16 009
Manufacturing	207 423	27 535	49 725	18 625	38 761	36 651	36 126
Nondurable goods	71 900	13 643	16 485	6 285	14 682	7 374	13 431
Durable goods	135 523	13 892	33 240	12 340	24 079	29 277	22 695
Transportation	78 261	15 266	14 888	9 950	11 836	9 302	17 019
Communications and other public utilities	55 080	9 647	10 487	7 107	7 584	8 697	11 558
Wholesale trade	70 951	12 260	16 737	6 741	10 810	8 737	15 666
Retail trade	286 630	44 588	51 112	51 445	45 144	43 824	50 517
Finance, insurance, and real estate	119 707	23 065	19 318	14 360	13 241	20 586	19 137
Business and repair services	93 754	18 911	18 177	10 033	12 803	14 894	18 936
Personal, entertainment, and recreation services	87 186	15 402	12 135	22 369	10 837	13 674	12 769
Professional and related services	389 799	69 660	71 101	56 187	61 950	61 533	69 368
Health services	122 538	24 187	19 655	19 365	18 212	18 827	22 292
Educational services	136 499	19 849	27 012	21 486	27 673	20 309	20 700
Other professional and related services	130 762	25 624	24 434	15 336	16 065	22 397	26 906
Public administration	83 193	15 111	12 909	13 586	10 431	12 939	18 217
WORK STATUS IN 1989							
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 926 434	315 693	341 148	297 934	310 930	319 905	340 824
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 506 086	249 971	264 460	229 152	235 766	254 831	271 906
50 to 52 weeks	1 060 144	172 474	190 069	146 105	160 967	183 633	206 896
40 to 49 weeks	181 094	32 860	31 318	31 879	26 445	29 657	28 935
27 to 39 weeks	97 526	15 951	16 168	19 095	16 334	15 801	14 177
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	203 702	33 655	37 173	31 289	36 593	30 115	34 877
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989							
No workers	88 981	18 943	10 753	21 855	14 610	11 940	10 880
Mean family income (dollars)	22 464	21 836	24 844	18 550	18 577	26 130	30 263
1 worker	229 489	38 639	34 724	40 148	38 690	40 572	36 716
Mean family income (dollars)	34 996	31 230	37 160	27 606	29 987	38 285	46 635
2 or more workers	543 358	73 979	97 390	85 267	91 080	94 754	100 888
Mean family income (dollars)	50 252	49 476	52 686	42 697	44 938	52 648	57 405

Table 16. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State
Congressional District

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
INCOME IN 1989							
Households	1 285 119	243 283	210 264	211 645	202 656	199 419	217 852
Less than \$5,000	67 384	18 396	8 143	14 678	12 161	7 795	6 211
\$5,000 to \$9,999	108 370	27 585	12 757	24 606	21 276	12 545	9 601
\$10,000 to \$14,999	116 938	26 568	14 896	24 143	21 579	16 035	13 717
\$15,000 to \$24,999	237 697	49 646	34 146	44 282	40 259	35 798	33 566
\$25,000 to \$34,999	213 145	39 174	34 779	36 173	33 509	32 481	37 029
\$35,000 to \$49,999	237 442	37 852	44 928	34 812	35 372	37 746	46 732
\$50,000 to \$74,999	193 785	27 455	40 219	22 129	25 982	34 427	43 573
\$75,000 to \$99,999	61 432	8 037	12 584	5 645	7 149	12 586	15 431
\$100,000 or more	48 926	8 570	7 812	5 177	5 369	10 006	11 992
Median (dollars)	30 140	24 870	35 117	24 521	26 577	33 348	37 333
Mean (dollars)	37 504	33 157	40 963	31 020	33 140	41 598	45 633
Families	861 828	131 561	142 867	147 270	144 380	147 266	148 484
Less than \$5,000	29 616	7 442	3 494	6 989	4 975	4 041	2 675
\$5,000 to \$9,999	40 086	8 515	4 156	10 360	8 554	5 375	3 126
\$10,000 to \$14,999	60 070	11 696	6 399	14 768	12 425	8 993	5 789
\$15,000 to \$24,999	141 094	23 416	18 463	30 949	27 550	23 506	17 210
\$25,000 to \$34,999	146 543	22 467	22 993	27 779	26 015	23 718	23 571
\$35,000 to \$49,999	185 260	24 995	35 394	28 485	30 238	31 070	35 078
\$50,000 to \$74,999	163 375	20 011	34 383	18 741	23 232	30 243	36 765
\$75,000 to \$99,999	53 198	6 216	10 863	4 834	6 499	11 243	13 543
\$100,000 or more	42 586	6 803	6 722	4 365	4 892	9 077	10 727
Median (dollars)	35 930	31 355	41 332	28 350	31 903	38 651	43 922
Mean (dollars)	43 321	40 138	46 817	35 000	38 264	46 541	52 753
Nonfamily households	423 291	111 722	67 397	64 375	58 276	52 153	69 368
Median (dollars)	18 948	18 231	21 696	14 756	14 304	20 264	24 269
Mean (dollars)	24 540	24 098	27 160	20 910	19 448	26 237	29 080
Per capita income (dollars)	14 821	14 942	15 823	12 115	12 387	15 370	18 289
Per capita income, noninstitutionalized persons (dollars)	14 886	14 979	15 861	12 185	12 455	15 497	18 322
INCOME TYPE IN 1989							
Households	1 285 119	243 283	210 264	211 645	202 656	199 419	217 852
With earnings	1 089 998	193 955	186 412	168 333	170 739	175 477	195 082
Mean earnings (dollars)	36 654	32 829	39 668	30 724	32 808	39 562	43 444
With Social Security income	260 322	58 144	34 612	54 415	46 309	32 987	33 855
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 529	7 455	7 819	7 338	7 319	7 360	8 120
With public assistance income	70 161	19 138	7 501	16 147	12 220	9 030	6 125
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 638	3 613	3 818	3 494	3 604	3 734	3 797
With retirement income	182 538	36 998	25 571	34 191	24 254	32 473	29 051
Mean retirement income (dollars)	10 901	10 139	10 482	9 601	9 137	13 191	12 684
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE							
Families (dollars)	43 321	40 138	46 817	35 000	38 264	46 541	52 753
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 487	35 187	44 910	33 967	37 782	44 804	50 499
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	45 251	44 485	48 894	36 009	38 794	48 651	55 170
Married-couple families (dollars)	47 731	47 027	50 867	38 363	41 501	50 617	57 763
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	47 897	45 414	50 509	39 284	42 628	50 536	57 407
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	47 573	48 207	51 226	37 561	40 368	50 706	58 112
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	21 292	20 576	24 788	16 605	18 338	20 733	26 535
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	17 133	15 098	20 472	13 365	15 034	17 312	22 288
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	29 192	29 395	32 608	23 160	25 411	28 743	34 268
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989							
All Income Levels In 1989							
Families	861 828	131 561	142 867	147 270	144 380	147 266	148 484
With related children under 18 years	460 844	66 304	77 222	76 239	78 517	83 345	79 217
With related children under 5 years	197 648	32 043	32 813	30 788	32 544	36 348	33 112
Married-couple families	703 867	94 344	118 130	121 354	122 012	125 256	122 771
With related children under 18 years	353 737	42 059	60 809	58 384	62 946	67 320	62 219
With related children under 5 years	159 719	21 313	27 669	24 592	27 246	30 928	27 971
Female householder, no husband present	121 275	29 053	18 577	19 420	16 589	17 487	20 149
With related children under 18 years	86 184	19 973	12 886	14 189	12 176	13 167	13 793
With related children under 5 years	30 638	8 904	4 047	5 046	4 169	4 388	4 084
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	570 081	142 398	97 312	88 643	81 223	69 603	90 902
Nonfamily householder	423 291	111 722	67 397	64 375	58 276	52 153	69 368
Persons 65 years and over	104 911	29 061	13 155	20 921	18 259	11 594	11 921
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 212 550	537 377	537 415	535 624	532 276	528 462	541 396
Persons under 18 years	847 298	122 069	138 902	143 411	150 298	152 505	140 113
Persons under 5 years	248 152	40 727	40 923	38 458	41 301	45 517	41 226
Related children under 18 years	843 242	121 405	138 258	142 601	149 509	151 870	139 599
Related children 5 to 17 years	595 090	80 678	97 335	104 143	108 208	106 353	98 373
Persons 65 years and over	311 418	69 516	40 835	65 544	56 565	38 011	40 947
Persons 75 years and over	119 354	28 792	15 209	25 254	23 568	12 967	13 564
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level							
Families	73 715	17 539	7 994	18 121	13 959	10 200	5 902
Percent below poverty level	8.6	13.3	5.6	12.3	9.7	6.9	4.0
With related children under 18 years	59 396	14 667	6 432	14 058	10 790	8 538	4 911
With related children under 5 years	32 570	8 657	3 485	7 198	5 713	4 893	2 624
Married-couple families	32 479	5 864	3 273	9 212	7 247	4 597	2 286
With related children under 18 years	22 083	4 157	2 265	6 069	4 792	3 213	1 587
With related children under 5 years	12 967	2 509	1 375	3 346	2 757	2 130	850
Female householder, no husband present	36 245	10 168	4 187	7 737	5 731	5 613	3 209
With related children under 18 years	33 445	9 354	3 796	7 077	5 246	4 985	2 987
With related children under 5 years	17 519	5 494	1 904	3 393	2 617	2 555	1 556
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	126 518	30 522	21 165	24 006	25 905	13 033	11 887
Nonfamily householder	73 877	19 793	10 419	14 758	14 808	7 439	6 660
Persons 65 years and over	24 712	6 818	2 406	6 111	5 267	2 283	1 827
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	375 214	92 106	46 682	85 101	73 702	46 854	30 769
Percent below poverty level	11.7	17.1	8.7	15.9	13.8	8.9	5.7
Persons under 18 years	129 565	33 272	13 311	30 638	24 316	17 972	10 056
Persons under 5 years	44 394	12 125	4 783	9 495	7 835	6 649	3 507
Related children under 18 years	126 181	32 772	12 751	29 917	23 667	17 463	9 611
Related children 5 to 17 years	81 787	20 647	7 968	20 422	15 832	10 814	6 104
Persons 65 years and over	34 258	8 831	3 174	9 008	7 655	3 185	2 405
Persons 75 years and over	17 987	4 488	1 600	4 687	4 400	1 498	1 314
Ratio Of Income In 1989 To Poverty Level							
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	164 930	42 281	21 896	35 353	31 458	19 400	14 542
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	509 523	119 620	62 842	116 139	101 523	65 748	43 631
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	939 815	197 798	118 602	209 167	186 324	135 492	92 432

Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	Colorado					District 1	
	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race	
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black
SEX AND AGE							
All persons	2 909 438	131 223	28 544	59 411	419 322	400 960	71 001
Male	1 437 145	66 935	14 195	27 587	210 653	195 443	34 638
Female	1 472 293	64 288	14 349	31 824	208 669	205 517	36 363
Under 5 years	212 679	13 283	2 726	5 265	44 877	25 846	7 115
5 to 9 years	216 434	11 818	2 359	4 970	44 938	22 541	6 389
10 to 14 years	194 866	10 513	2 155	4 631	39 381	17 518	5 594
15 to 19 years	189 617	10 377	2 568	5 332	36 862	18 454	5 161
20 to 24 years	197 082	11 541	2 661	5 276	35 344	26 475	5 078
25 to 34 years	539 035	27 182	5 861	11 796	77 854	84 754	13 279
35 to 44 years	511 779	19 142	4 992	10 201	59 776	67 943	10 373
45 to 54 years	308 566	11 918	2 537	5 225	34 112	38 040	6 974
55 to 64 years	229 183	8 220	1 452	3 400	24 052	35 896	5 470
65 to 74 years	182 731	4 579	853	2 488	13 549	35 381	3 484
75 to 84 years	96 264	2 067	302	656	6 691	20 762	1 588
85 years and over	31 202	583	78	1 886	1 886	7 350	496
3 and 4 years	88 421	5 329	908	2 077	18 055	10 068	2 672
16 years and over	2 248 738	93 499	20 781	43 512	283 113	332 077	50 829
18 years and over	2 177 271	89 744	19 810	41 467	268 564	325 344	48 850
21 years and over	2 053 596	82 684	18 068	38 028	245 972	311 544	45 486
60 years and over	422 187	10 763	1 868	4 860	33 299	82 521	8 120
62 years and over	376 703	9 016	1 632	4 266	28 723	75 079	6 853
Median age	33.4	28.0	28.0	28.8	26.0	35.7	30.1
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN							
Families	769 993	31 866	6 707	11 988	98 541	96 310	17 288
With own children under 18 years	382 831	19 185	4 216	7 401	62 945	39 898	9 742
Married-couple families	643 443	18 613	4 403	9 635	68 016	74 837	8 573
With own children under 18 years	305 860	10 115	2 592	6 157	42 020	28 822	4 047
Female householder, no husband present	96 253	11 377	1 661	1 667	23 330	16 146	7 491
With own children under 18 years	61 291	8 016	1 221	1 054	17 020	8 751	5 092
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL							
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	770 868	40 838	8 253	22 641	134 742	83 321	20 706
Preprimary	59 631	2 431	490	1 363	9 057	6 696	1 357
Elementary or high school	475 863	26 913	5 538	12 511	100 630	45 340	14 450
College	235 374	11 494	2 225	8 767	25 055	31 285	4 899
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT							
Persons 25 years and over	1 898 760	73 691	16 075	33 937	217 920	290 126	41 664
Less than 9th grade	90 878	3 396	1 397	4 019	43 921	17 620	2 550
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	173 693	10 778	2 795	3 329	46 911	32 522	7 665
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	503 062	19 743	4 592	7 480	60 299	70 506	12 168
Some college, no degree	460 184	22 053	4 109	5 674	37 376	64 047	11 101
Associate degree	133 823	5 097	1 236	2 551	10 763	15 797	2 324
Bachelor's degree	358 584	8 908	1 195	6 371	12 579	56 886	4 167
Graduate or professional degree	178 536	3 716	751	4 513	6 071	32 748	1 689
Percent high school graduate or higher	86.1	80.8	73.9	78.3	58.3	82.7	75.5
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	28.3	17.1	12.1	32.1	8.6	30.9	14.1
LABOR FORCE STATUS							
Persons 16 years and over	2 248 738	93 499	20 781	43 512	283 113	332 077	50 829
In labor force	1 582 776	65 672	14 219	29 568	192 467	224 257	34 346
Civilian labor force	1 552 968	59 475	13 810	28 667	189 742	220 701	33 671
Employed	1 472 151	52 788	12 012	26 814	170 892	208 427	29 559
Unemployed	80 817	6 687	1 798	1 853	18 850	12 274	4 112
Not in labor force	665 962	27 827	6 562	13 944	90 646	107 820	16 483
Females 16 years and over	1 150 186	45 687	10 492	23 823	141 661	172 478	26 566
In labor force	719 083	29 807	6 589	14 771	84 546	103 076	16 502
Civilian labor force	715 689	28 631	6 569	14 600	84 145	102 513	16 332
Employed	680 383	25 526	5 780	13 541	76 531	97 687	14 469
Unemployed	35 306	3 105	789	1 059	7 614	4 826	1 863
Not in labor force	431 103	15 880	3 903	9 052	57 115	69 402	10 064
Persons 16 to 19 years	152 896	8 267	2 045	4 299	29 849	15 476	4 087
Not enrolled in school	31 657	2 047	684	487	8 953	4 836	1 049
Unemployed or not in labor force	11 258	895	328	196	4 293	1 877	522
Not high school graduate	13 412	735	460	236	5 468	2 255	495
Employed	6 085	216	189	127	2 271	876	165
Unemployed	2 518	150	109	111	1 012	441	110
Not in labor force	4 751	369	162	98	2 176	938	220
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989							
Households	1 156 468	49 112	9 617	17 141	129 285	190 512	28 088
Less than \$5,000	53 110	5 817	1 364	1 651	12 939	11 193	4 162
\$5,000 to \$9,999	93 597	5 378	1 189	1 366	17 396	20 658	3 657
\$10,000 to \$14,999	101 007	5 536	1 264	1 672	16 802	19 468	3 498
\$15,000 to \$24,999	210 268	11 024	1 930	2 969	27 538	38 272	6 043
\$25,000 to \$34,999	192 847	7 156	1 478	2 773	20 857	31 730	3 458
\$35,000 to \$49,999	218 069	7 228	1 373	3 080	18 694	30 660	3 864
\$50,000 to \$74,999	181 568	5 073	787	2 294	11 648	23 238	2 452
\$75,000 to \$99,999	58 576	1 262	153	805	2 372	7 165	615
\$100,000 or more	47 426	638	79	531	1 039	8 128	319
Mean income (dollars)	38 677	27 476	24 543	34 749	25 993	35 641	24 937
Per capita income (dollars)	15 544	10 704	9 111	10 826	8 233	17 212	10 109

Table 17. **Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	Colorado					District 1	
	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race	
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989—Con.							
All Income Levels in 1989							
Families	769 993	31 866	6 707	11 988	98 541	96 310	17 288
With related children under 18 years	397 111	21 105	4 561	7 789	67 617	42 332	11 096
With related children under 5 years	168 106	9 386	2 138	3 421	31 295	20 512	4 896
Married-couple families	643 443	18 613	4 403	9 635	68 016	74 837	8 573
With related children under 18 years	314 170	10 888	2 733	6 271	44 544	30 115	4 546
With related children under 5 years	141 037	4 745	1 307	2 990	20 748	15 565	1 870
Female householder, no husband present	96 253	11 377	1 661	1 667	23 330	16 146	7 491
With related children under 18 years	65 897	9 084	1 371	1 224	18 624	9 581	5 884
With related children under 5 years	21 570	4 064	619	340	8 478	3 922	2 695
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 840 260	123 844	27 415	57 910	408 674	391 818	69 253
Persons under 18 years	721 938	40 514	8 497	17 777	148 093	74 316	21 725
Persons under 5 years	210 041	13 061	2 674	5 205	44 138	25 480	7 020
Persons 65 years and over	293 901	6 850	1 178	3 293	21 038	60 785	5 326
Persons 75 years and over	113 625	2 349	328	805	7 715	25 788	1 878
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level							
Families	53 398	6 470	1 639	1 673	22 859	8 205	4 309
With related children under 18 years	41 402	5 728	1 460	1 328	20 005	6 439	3 777
With related children under 5 years	22 389	3 232	829	606	11 496	3 767	2 151
Married-couple families	25 544	1 305	630	963	8 966	3 403	750
With related children under 18 years	16 427	926	490	757	7 350	2 230	497
With related children under 5 years	9 635	525	281	393	4 373	1 349	256
Female householder, no husband present	24 535	4 693	804	519	12 162	4 159	3 237
With related children under 18 years	22 462	4 389	788	455	11 293	3 734	3 010
With related children under 5 years	11 426	2 473	418	194	6 288	2 138	1 752
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	282 771	29 566	7 639	9 257	104 080	49 612	19 486
Persons under 18 years	88 222	13 677	3 008	3 130	48 497	14 183	8 831
Persons under 5 years	29 896	5 071	1 230	1 019	16 652	5 138	3 310
Persons 65 years and over	30 068	1 774	238	453	5 235	6 532	1 474
Persons 75 years and over	16 333	687	55	119	2 251	3 590	585

Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 1—Con.			District 2					District 3	
	Race—Can.		Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race	
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black
SEX AND AGE										
All persons	6 515	13 001	119 304	509 750	3 870	3 418	13 328	50 900	504 132	3 329
Male	3 071	6 203	59 842	251 981	2 189	1 687	6 770	25 653	250 516	1 850
Female	3 444	6 798	59 462	257 769	1 681	1 731	6 558	25 247	253 616	1 479
Under 5 years	745	1 145	13 485	37 730	334	225	1 197	5 522	34 567	279
5 to 9 years	410	1 021	12 896	38 185	274	268	1 250	5 154	38 987	255
10 to 14 years	350	844	10 408	33 523	320	264	1 062	4 824	36 593	153
15 to 19 years	457	986	9 853	34 955	361	445	1 330	5 050	33 376	425
20 to 24 years	796	1 329	10 472	39 261	451	257	1 344	4 486	29 446	291
25 to 34 years	1 380	2 831	23 313	98 797	628	709	2 796	9 652	82 181	736
35 to 44 years	1 230	1 961	16 110	94 250	908	754	2 036	8 098	84 319	333
45 to 54 years	582	905	9 786	54 694	351	263	1 062	4 172	53 238	206
55 to 64 years	346	940	6 990	36 962	103	132	591	2 411	45 118	335
65 to 74 years	159	693	3 837	24 761	97	81	522	986	39 137	179
75 to 84 years	47	276	1 706	12 670	37	20	106	427	20 903	116
85 years and over	13	70	448	3 962	6	—	32	118	6 267	21
3 and 4 years	266	393	5 368	15 981	123	58	513	2 320	14 740	97
16 years and over	4 885	9 769	80 856	393 933	2 883	2 587	9 599	34 438	387 303	2 617
18 years and over	4 734	9 420	76 988	381 477	2 753	2 451	9 042	32 657	374 345	2 478
21 years and over	4 323	8 762	70 469	356 586	2 498	2 145	8 165	29 555	354 171	2 106
60 years and over	417	1 493	9 340	58 296	172	164	886	2 455	89 638	455
62 years and over	343	1 341	8 061	51 397	145	123	798	2 051	80 508	400
Median age	28.3	29.6	26.0	32.4	28.2	28.9	26.7	25.4	34.7	28.3
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	1 452	2 550	27 841	133 750	908	817	2 847	11 758	136 148	654
With own children under 18 years	899	1 363	17 767	68 541	570	508	1 848	7 592	65 548	313
Married-couple families	708	1 901	17 243	111 059	674	630	2 401	8 556	113 769	421
With own children under 18 years	339	1 059	10 499	54 633	429	364	1 617	5 433	51 622	197
Female householder, no husband present	566	1 058	8 232	17 100	162	147	298	2 422	16 755	183
With own children under 18 years	421	256	6 017	10 986	84	117	188	1 708	11 074	83
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 503	4 615	36 527	143 502	1 449	1 007	5 630	17 126	128 710	1 145
Preprimary	96	196	2 431	10 964	50	52	378	1 067	9 332	53
Elementary or high school	958	2 633	28 355	83 187	752	677	2 975	12 051	88 434	627
College	449	1 786	5 741	49 351	667	278	2 277	4 008	30 944	465
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	3 757	7 676	62 190	326 096	2 130	1 959	7 145	25 864	331 163	1 926
Less than 9th grade	281	1 247	13 274	9 823	79	109	941	3 167	24 415	171
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	807	1 004	17 061	27 161	170	257	482	5 441	38 032	384
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 092	1 641	16 596	86 713	426	489	1 396	7 282	101 378	504
Some college, no degree	927	1 167	8 609	81 074	752	610	1 117	5 437	75 516	487
Associate degree	298	364	2 358	23 535	129	152	588	1 408	21 013	149
Bachelor's degree	177	1 331	2 943	64 065	425	222	1 462	2 060	49 577	172
Graduate or professional degree	175	922	1 349	33 725	149	120	1 159	1 069	21 232	59
Percent high school graduate or higher	71.0	70.7	51.2	88.7	88.3	81.3	80.1	66.7	81.1	71.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	9.4	29.4	6.9	30.0	26.9	17.5	36.7	12.1	21.4	12.0
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	4 885	9 769	80 856	393 933	2 883	2 587	9 599	34 438	387 303	2 617
In labor force	3 274	6 240	55 483	293 456	2 234	1 963	6 766	26 319	248 809	1 200
Civilian labor force	3 231	6 160	55 068	292 955	2 213	1 963	6 745	26 273	248 466	1 180
Employed	2 699	5 709	48 831	279 071	1 978	1 863	6 354	24 377	232 708	1 028
Unemployed	532	451	6 237	13 884	235	100	391	1 896	15 758	152
Not in labor force	1 611	3 529	25 373	100 477	649	624	2 833	8 119	138 494	1 417
Females 16 years and over	2 570	5 176	40 788	201 135	1 167	1 294	4 705	17 371	196 478	1 075
In labor force	1 519	3 121	24 628	135 031	780	915	3 052	11 776	111 464	542
Civilian labor force	1 519	3 090	24 562	134 988	780	915	3 052	11 763	111 398	542
Employed	1 253	2 865	22 183	128 877	733	893	2 848	10 888	104 625	493
Unemployed	266	225	2 379	6 111	47	22	204	875	6 773	49
Not in labor force	1 051	2 055	16 160	66 104	387	379	1 653	5 595	85 014	533
Persons 16 to 19 years	332	764	8 194	28 576	302	371	1 110	4 088	26 694	400
Not enrolled in school	163	146	2 982	5 378	17	122	86	1 136	5 591	53
Unemployed or not in labor force	71	87	1 454	1 570	9	29	31	368	2 275	29
Not high school graduate	134	63	2 006	2 493	9	78	37	694	2 548	23
Employed	63	24	826	1 432	—	60	17	414	1 135	12
Unemployed	30	—	350	487	—	—	4	121	396	—
Not in labor force	41	39	830	574	9	18	16	159	1 017	11
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
Households	2 237	4 339	37 682	197 781	1 500	1 230	3 805	15 456	197 204	1 053
Less than \$5,000	401	536	4 158	7 260	112	135	232	1 061	12 573	223
\$5,000 to \$9,999	331	553	5 402	11 865	128	101	232	1 084	22 263	166
\$10,000 to \$14,999	320	500	5 097	13 812	70	107	286	1 523	22 125	100
\$15,000 to \$24,999	435	892	8 412	31 820	271	221	714	2 774	41 198	206
\$25,000 to \$34,999	348	591	6 084	32 590	282	170	565	2 810	33 907	172
\$35,000 to \$49,999	263	655	4 945	42 409	224	292	745	3 198	33 137	134
\$50,000 to \$74,999	113	419	2 838	38 330	323	167	670	2 316	21 408	49
\$75,000 to \$99,999	13	126	536	12 075	44	37	257	526	5 487	3
\$100,000 or more	13	67	210	7 620	46	—	104	164	5 106	—
Mean income (dollars)	20 589	27 105	24 457	41 380	35 930	30 328	40 392	32 638	31 734	19 323
Per capita income (dollars)	7 759	9 584	7 863	16 177	13 148	12 319	11 965	10 157	12 546	9 037

Table 17. **Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 1—Con.			District 2					District 3			
	Race—Con.			Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race			Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race			
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	White		Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black		
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989—Con.												
All Income Levels In 1989												
Families	1 452	2 550	27 841	133 750	908	817	2 847	11 758	136 148	654		
With related children under 18 years	985	1 479	19 422	70 957	628	529	1 925	8 066	68 389	342		
With related children under 5 years	528	764	9 789	29 841	274	262	876	3 591	27 250	181		
Married-couple families	708	1 901	17 243	111 059	674	630	2 401	8 556	113 769	421		
With related children under 18 years	376	1 086	11 379	56 006	455	379	1 644	5 680	53 267	202		
With related children under 5 years	187	589	5 674	25 262	238	206	781	2 601	22 228	107		
Female householder, no husband present	566	418	8 232	17 100	162	147	298	2 422	16 755	183		
With related children under 18 years	470	314	6 575	11 787	109	123	214	1 894	12 008	103		
With related children under 5 years	252	163	3 324	3 598	17	55	54	812	4 112	50		
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	6 400	12 864	117 362	499 413	3 637	3 344	12 909	49 911	491 952	2 717		
Persons under 18 years	1 731	3 526	41 749	126 464	1 059	930	4 275	17 846	128 108	814		
Persons under 5 years	738	1 121	13 329	37 229	304	207	1 197	5 418	34 191	266		
Persons 65 years and over	212	1 039	5 824	39 477	110	101	660	1 462	62 857	297		
Persons 75 years and over	53	346	2 007	14 864	37	20	138	482	24 261	118		
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level												
Families	427	525	7 493	6 729	112	131	347	1 693	14 843	199		
With related children under 18 years	396	397	6 666	5 371	96	91	280	1 467	11 172	147		
With related children under 5 years	253	199	4 211	2 868	27	53	160	839	5 664	86		
Married-couple families	98	240	2 624	2 692	17	79	267	539	7 829	86		
With related children under 18 years	72	174	2 205	1 798	9	39	225	453	4 918	58		
With related children under 5 years	26	81	1 459	1 087	9	26	140	244	2 671	29		
Female householder, no husband present	283	178	4 195	3 581	68	52	74	1 018	6 097	101		
With related children under 18 years	278	173	3 915	3 266	60	52	49	918	5 548	77		
With related children under 5 years	181	118	2 392	1 606	6	27	14	548	2 669	45		
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 145	2 963	34 810	40 252	730	568	2 045	7 745	70 866	996		
Persons under 18 years	792	1 003	16 584	10 696	291	194	732	3 432	24 443	355		
Persons under 5 years	403	319	6 087	3 833	65	62	223	1 325	7 569	119		
Persons 65 years and over	42	182	1 540	3 038	19	19	48	190	8 303	71		
Persons 75 years and over	3	77	609	1 568	12	—	5	73	4 370	18		

Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 3—Con.			District 4				
	Race—Can.		Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
SEX AND AGE								
All persons	7 834	2 646	94 923	502 306	3 738	3 624	6 057	80 520
Male	3 805	1 352	46 993	247 405	2 242	1 806	2 895	40 972
Female	4 029	1 294	47 930	254 901	1 496	1 818	3 162	39 548
Under 5 years	827	229	8 903	37 097	351	400	458	8 889
5 to 9 years	795	177	10 146	40 244	341	395	520	9 191
10 to 14 years	687	222	8 998	37 705	200	281	492	8 585
15 to 19 years	757	299	8 313	37 367	390	290	593	7 546
20 to 24 years	668	342	6 949	37 245	514	267	514	6 836
25 to 34 years	1 418	435	15 769	84 220	879	803	1 235	13 658
35 to 44 years	1 150	486	13 157	81 280	596	586	1 087	10 924
45 to 54 years	668	178	7 971	50 496	284	233	446	6 351
55 to 64 years	409	150	6 978	38 337	108	226	265	4 194
65 to 74 years	263	86	4 821	32 354	18	119	365	2 326
75 to 84 years	144	28	2 240	19 381	43	24	69	1 593
85 years and over	48	14	678	6 580	14	—	13	427
3 and 4 years	285	99	3 763	15 987	154	137	192	3 560
16 years and over	5 377	1 936	65 258	379 907	2 782	2 489	4 462	52 158
18 years and over	5 109	1 861	61 748	366 762	2 732	2 396	4 298	49 162
21 years and over	4 623	1 675	57 070	340 958	2 301	2 184	3 882	44 774
60 years and over	628	190	11 155	76 924	105	221	602	6 215
62 years and over	570	152	9 821	69 420	92	193	542	5 436
Median age	26.4	26.2	27.6	32.5	25.7	27.4	29.0	24.4
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	1 806	443	23 509	133 508	753	787	1 228	18 563
With own children under 18 years	1 074	248	14 329	67 985	523	573	712	12 387
Married-couple families	1 123	303	16 589	114 290	537	568	1 034	13 229
With own children under 18 years	649	178	9 718	55 746	382	398	602	8 673
Female householder, no husband present	476	76	5 411	14 363	145	125	149	3 880
With own children under 18 years	334	13	3 893	9 607	107	93	101	2 911
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	2 533	1 063	29 844	148 497	1 445	1 213	2 802	28 002
Preprimary	229	32	2 133	10 477	82	45	102	1 957
Elementary or high school	1 745	567	22 789	90 407	618	801	1 214	21 168
College	559	464	4 922	47 613	745	367	1 486	4 877
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	4 100	1 377	51 614	312 648	1 942	1 991	3 480	39 473
Less than 9th grade	555	176	12 262	24 190	56	164	199	11 833
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	773	111	9 944	33 969	175	416	214	8 304
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 337	312	16 015	94 674	356	500	746	10 050
Some college, no degree	790	275	8 026	68 464	537	522	587	5 277
Associate degree	246	111	2 378	22 495	125	136	209	1 756
Bachelor's degree	253	267	1 963	45 439	444	132	665	1 498
Graduate or professional degree	146	125	1 026	23 417	249	121	860	755
Percent high school graduate or higher	67.6	79.2	57.0	81.4	88.1	70.9	88.1	49.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	9.7	28.5	5.8	22.0	35.7	12.7	43.8	5.7
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	5 377	1 936	65 258	379 907	2 782	2 489	4 462	52 158
In labor force	3 308	1 198	39 534	257 162	1 575	1 695	2 896	33 841
Civilian labor force	3 302	1 198	39 458	256 573	1 543	1 682	2 896	33 784
Employed	2 830	1 157	34 947	243 427	1 442	1 518	2 737	30 269
Unemployed	472	41	4 511	13 146	101	164	159	3 515
Not in labor force	2 069	738	25 724	122 745	1 207	794	1 566	18 317
Females 16 years and over	2 777	943	32 848	195 478	1 040	1 317	2 389	25 698
In labor force	1 622	570	17 190	116 095	617	755	1 342	14 004
Civilian labor force	1 622	570	17 173	116 041	597	750	1 342	13 998
Employed	1 458	549	15 368	110 139	553	647	1 262	12 605
Unemployed	164	21	1 805	5 902	44	103	80	1 393
Not in labor force	1 155	373	15 658	79 383	423	562	1 047	11 694
Persons 16 to 19 years	609	217	6 695	30 014	326	231	468	5 849
Not enrolled in school	170	22	1 905	5 181	68	47	41	1 504
Unemployed or not in labor force	116	7	1 065	2 119	37	20	5	808
Not high school graduate	109	8	1 090	2 181	20	34	19	963
Employed	29	8	378	907	7	14	18	375
Unemployed	13	—	174	435	—	12	1	225
Not in labor force	67	—	538	839	13	8	—	363
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
Households	2 391	758	30 446	188 386	1 137	1 140	1 930	23 343
Less than \$5,000	434	142	3 800	10 591	110	132	258	2 471
\$5,000 to \$9,999	373	67	5 426	19 238	93	169	217	3 776
\$10,000 to \$14,999	327	54	4 696	19 601	88	129	227	3 306
\$15,000 to \$24,999	488	96	6 799	37 189	246	282	278	5 155
\$25,000 to \$34,999	319	183	4 457	31 424	174	151	271	3 406
\$35,000 to \$49,999	250	88	3 423	33 293	185	173	306	3 248
\$50,000 to \$74,999	170	82	1 441	25 000	144	78	187	1 583
\$75,000 to \$99,999	15	29	287	6 931	47	15	60	253
\$100,000 or more	15	17	117	5 119	50	11	126	145
Mean income (dollars)	21 182	30 582	21 271	33 715	33 702	24 440	34 360	23 391
Per capita income (dollars)	7 025	10 001	7 048	12 787	13 977	8 095	11 650	6 868

Table 17. **Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 3—Con.			District 4				
	Race—Con.		Hispanic origin (af only race)	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	American Indian, Eskima, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskima, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989—Con.								
All Income Levels In 1989								
Families -----	1 806	443	23 509	133 508	753	787	1 228	18 563
With related children under 18 years-----	1 197	302	15 431	70 444	529	610	741	13 314
With related children under 5 years-----	536	149	6 640	28 864	227	313	263	6 034
Married-couple families -----	1 123	303	16 589	114 290	537	568	1 034	13 229
With related children under 18 years-----	683	194	10 336	57 307	388	417	604	9 192
With related children under 5 years-----	304	112	4 497	24 656	135	217	236	4 183
Female householder, no husband present -----	476	76	5 411	14 363	145	125	149	3 880
With related children under 18 years-----	387	44	4 254	10 332	107	107	112	3 200
With related children under 5 years-----	165	15	1 791	3 332	64	67	27	1 442
Persons for whom poverty status is determined--	7 462	2 541	92 914	487 244	2 978	3 487	5 820	78 206
Persons under 18 years-----	2 655	778	32 789	133 640	976	1 216	1 744	30 839
Persons under 5 years-----	819	229	8 813	36 638	335	398	458	8 745
Persons 65 years and over-----	435	128	7 407	54 704	47	143	442	4 044
Persons 75 years and over-----	175	42	2 650	22 921	35	24	77	1 765
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families -----	577	68	6 503	11 199	108	201	187	4 907
With related children under 18 years-----	508	52	5 533	8 315	86	192	136	4 253
With related children under 5 years-----	269	36	2 856	4 342	54	137	28	2 375
Married-couple families -----	260	29	2 830	6 019	46	68	101	2 223
With related children under 18 years-----	211	23	2 242	3 732	37	65	62	1 809
With related children under 5 years-----	116	23	1 262	2 146	16	58	20	1 021
Female householder, no husband present -----	244	19	3 258	4 479	52	78	63	2 283
With related children under 18 years-----	233	9	2 981	4 059	46	78	58	2 120
With related children under 5 years-----	102	—	1 417	1 969	35	62	8	1 161
Persons for whom poverty status is determined--	2 615	459	28 226	60 448	653	1 061	1 125	22 917
Persons under 18 years-----	1 081	146	12 737	18 365	202	472	239	10 911
Persons under 5 years-----	381	44	3 896	5 914	50	228	51	3 570
Persons 65 years and over-----	92	14	1 850	7 091	18	46	81	1 313
Persons 75 years and over-----	42	—	754	4 158	6	—	15	693

Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 5					District 6				
	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
SEX AND AGE										
All persons	488 275	30 242	4 354	11 864	39 488	504 015	19 043	2 799	12 515	34 187
Male.....	245 249	16 405	2 436	4 690	20 066	246 551	9 611	1 390	5 677	17 127
Female.....	243 026	13 837	1 918	7 174	19 422	257 464	9 432	1 409	6 838	17 060
Under 5 years.....	39 982	3 344	254	1 059	4 326	37 457	1 860	275	1 177	3 752
5 to 9 years.....	39 294	3 128	320	1 128	4 227	37 183	1 468	171	874	3 324
10 to 14 years.....	35 421	2 400	381	873	3 494	34 106	1 846	192	1 138	3 072
15 to 19 years.....	34 237	2 409	433	929	3 299	31 228	1 631	186	1 195	2 801
20 to 24 years.....	34 081	3 732	372	975	3 685	30 574	1 475	301	772	2 916
25 to 34 years.....	91 176	7 257	973	2 249	8 258	97 907	4 403	578	2 250	7 204
35 to 44 years.....	88 330	3 776	708	2 175	6 021	95 657	3 156	564	2 456	5 466
45 to 54 years.....	53 378	2 250	475	1 183	2 767	58 720	1 853	316	1 451	3 065
55 to 64 years.....	34 216	1 274	194	767	2 046	38 654	930	145	687	1 433
65 to 74 years.....	24 163	497	185	430	901	26 935	304	46	392	678
75 to 84 years.....	10 617	189	53	89	371	11 931	94	14	88	354
85 years and over.....	3 380	23	6	7	93	3 663	23	11	35	122
3 and 4 years.....	15 910	1 394	90	418	1 619	15 735	889	72	462	1 425
16 years and over.....	366 794	21 001	3 328	8 609	26 871	388 724	13 387	2 115	9 137	23 532
18 years and over.....	353 540	20 134	3 095	8 190	25 514	375 803	12 797	2 025	8 656	22 495
21 years and over.....	332 212	18 405	2 880	7 614	23 488	358 125	11 888	1 913	7 930	20 616
60 years and over.....	53 782	1 114	323	862	2 257	61 026	797	115	827	1 877
62 years and over.....	47 149	904	296	754	1 802	53 150	622	107	679	1 552
Median age.....	31.9	25.2	28.7	30.0	25.8	33.4	27.8	29.7	29.8	26.6
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	132 698	7 456	1 209	2 218	8 976	137 579	4 807	636	2 702	7 894
With own children under 18 years.....	70 993	4 961	780	1 470	5 996	69 866	3 076	382	1 760	4 874
Married-couple families	114 631	5 342	914	1 716	6 528	114 857	3 066	460	2 280	5 871
With own children under 18 years.....	59 038	3 309	574	1 139	4 160	55 999	1 751	268	1 562	3 537
Female householder, no husband present	14 144	1 907	217	440	1 900	17 745	1 489	130	286	1 485
With own children under 18 years.....	9 635	1 500	169	317	1 447	11 238	1 150	87	179	1 044
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	135 042	9 931	1 260	4 053	12 155	131 796	6 142	737	4 478	11 088
Preprimary.....	10 516	576	27	367	757	11 646	313	41	288	712
Elementary or high school.....	85 940	6 316	884	2 384	8 768	82 555	4 150	473	2 738	7 499
College.....	38 586	3 039	349	1 302	2 630	37 595	1 679	223	1 452	2 877
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	305 260	15 266	2 594	6 900	20 457	333 467	10 763	1 674	7 359	18 322
Less than 9th grade.....	8 158	417	225	780	2 153	6 672	123	63	676	1 232
9th to 12th grade, no diploma.....	20 765	1 582	296	827	3 508	21 244	802	246	691	2 653
High school graduate (includes equivalency).....	72 592	3 930	703	1 768	5 553	77 199	2 359	471	1 617	4 803
Some college, no degree.....	81 517	5 370	831	1 288	4 896	89 566	3 806	429	1 240	5 131
Associate degree.....	25 691	1 431	236	616	1 571	25 292	939	168	663	1 292
Bachelor's degree.....	63 851	1 736	224	1 147	1 882	78 766	1 964	187	1 499	2 233
Graduate or professional degree.....	32 686	800	79	474	894	34 728	770	110	973	978
Percent high school graduate or higher.....	90.5	86.9	79.9	76.7	72.3	91.6	91.4	81.5	81.4	78.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher.....	31.6	16.6	11.7	23.5	13.6	34.0	25.4	17.7	33.6	17.5
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	366 794	21 001	3 328	8 609	26 871	388 724	13 387	2 115	9 137	23 532
In labor force.....	264 800	15 663	2 316	5 771	18 799	294 292	10 654	1 663	6 697	18 491
Civilian labor force.....	242 475	10 513	1 990	5 042	16 874	291 798	10 355	1 642	6 626	18 285
Employed.....	228 679	9 114	1 632	4 544	15 282	279 839	9 667	1 470	6 313	17 186
Unemployed.....	13 796	1 399	358	498	1 592	11 959	688	172	313	1 099
Not in labor force.....	101 994	5 338	1 012	2 838	8 072	94 432	2 733	452	2 440	5 041
Females 16 years and over	183 843	9 296	1 454	5 517	13 338	200 774	6 543	1 080	5 093	11 618
In labor force.....	115 674	6 265	905	3 241	8 396	137 743	5 101	873	3 445	8 552
Civilian labor force.....	113 370	5 374	890	3 116	8 126	137 379	5 006	873	3 430	8 523
Employed.....	106 763	4 587	730	2 764	7 410	132 292	4 691	799	3 253	8 077
Unemployed.....	6 607	787	160	352	716	5 087	315	74	177	446
Not in labor force.....	68 169	3 031	549	2 276	4 942	63 031	1 442	207	1 648	3 066
Persons 16 to 19 years	27 453	2 003	362	734	2 729	24 683	1 149	140	1 006	2 294
Not enrolled in school.....	6 097	649	138	81	822	4 574	211	44	111	604
Unemployed or not in labor force.....	2 092	198	66	23	384	1 325	100	26	43	214
Not high school graduate.....	2 089	129	83	42	402	1 846	59	22	67	313
Employed.....	727	12	23	30	150	1 008	20	—	30	128
Unemployed.....	503	28	42	—	107	256	12	12	6	35
Not in labor force.....	810	89	18	12	145	573	27	10	31	141
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
Households	180 219	9 894	1 655	2 837	11 733	202 366	7 440	964	3 472	10 625
Less than \$5,000.....	6 295	735	233	192	916	5 198	475	29	291	533
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	10 844	811	136	218	1 171	8 729	523	79	79	537
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	13 650	1 140	279	321	1 459	12 351	640	102	284	721
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	31 226	2 671	296	421	2 631	30 563	1 567	208	568	1 767
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	28 902	1 790	284	537	2 154	34 294	1 280	206	626	1 946
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	34 888	1 386	218	585	1 727	43 682	1 435	177	701	2 153
\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	32 559	953	152	364	1 242	41 033	1 152	107	572	2 228
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	12 148	248	31	106	265	14 770	305	42	227	505
\$100,000 or more.....	9 707	160	26	93	168	11 746	63	14	124	235
Mean income (dollars).....	42 953	29 128	26 490	35 220	28 518	46 470	33 367	31 452	38 860	38 230
Per capita income (dollars).....	16 078	10 042	10 243	9 826	9 169	18 808	13 128	13 733	11 626	12 085

Table 17. **Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 5					District 6				
	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989—Con.										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	132 698	7 456	1 209	2 218	8 976	137 579	4 807	636	2 702	7 894
With related children under 18 years.....	73 016	5 279	833	1 521	6 390	71 973	3 231	407	1 821	4 994
With related children under 5 years.....	31 667	2 469	303	607	2 995	29 972	1 339	196	762	2 246
Married-couple families	114 631	5 342	914	1 716	6 528	114 857	3 066	460	2 280	5 871
With related children under 18 years.....	60 291	3 471	600	1 150	4 356	57 184	1 826	278	1 593	3 601
With related children under 5 years.....	27 578	1 691	253	533	2 085	25 748	704	140	739	1 708
Female householder, no husband present	14 144	1 907	217	440	1 900	17 745	1 489	130	286	1 485
With related children under 18 years.....	10 275	1 656	193	341	1 617	11 914	1 225	91	199	1 084
With related children under 5 years.....	3 302	701	44	58	690	3 304	537	36	23	419
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	472 160	26 751	4 074	11 377	37 094	497 673	18 508	2 648	12 399	33 187
Persons under 18 years.....	132 993	9 871	1 241	3 609	13 520	126 417	6 069	724	3 845	11 350
Persons under 5 years.....	39 484	3 306	250	1 029	4 161	37 019	1 830	262	1 171	3 672
Persons 65 years and over.....	36 317	659	216	526	1 272	39 761	411	71	498	1 029
Persons 75 years and over.....	12 547	174	31	96	421	13 244	107	25	106	390
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	7 785	1 122	256	296	1 510	4 637	620	47	250	753
With related children under 18 years.....	6 352	1 054	226	238	1 403	3 753	568	47	225	683
With related children under 5 years.....	3 736	586	95	107	826	2 012	328	22	76	389
Married-couple families	3 779	322	105	144	478	1 822	84	20	182	272
With related children under 18 years.....	2 552	278	83	105	413	1 197	47	20	168	228
With related children under 5 years.....	1 720	185	55	57	252	662	30	—	72	135
Female householder, no husband present	3 693	776	130	138	989	2 526	459	17	47	419
With related children under 18 years.....	3 529	752	130	119	947	2 326	444	17	47	412
With related children under 5 years.....	1 856	377	34	50	537	1 188	258	12	4	233
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	36 432	5 088	961	1 379	6 738	25 161	2 613	289	1 286	3 644
Persons under 18 years.....	12 931	2 628	385	586	3 246	7 604	1 370	84	424	1 587
Persons under 5 years.....	4 847	1 021	107	222	1 200	2 595	506	49	160	574
Persons 65 years and over.....	2 876	118	32	88	227	2 228	74	7	40	115
Persons 75 years and over.....	1 421	40	10	8	43	1 226	26	—	14	79

Table 18. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons			Persons 5 years and over		Persons who speak a language other than English at home		Family households			Female householder, no hus- band present		
	Total	Percent for- eign born	Native	Total	Percent living in different house in 1985	Persons 5 to 17 years	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Persons 18 years and over	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years		Married-couple family	
The State	3 294 394	4.3	3 151 960	45.3	3 042 986	54.8	51 202	269 429	34.1	861 828	703 867	121 275	65.5
District 1	549 053	7.1	509 992	48.3	507 759	53.8	13 504	68 832	39.3	131 561	94 344	29 053	61.7
COUNTY													
Adams County (pt.)	48 177	4.9	45 808	50.6	43 732	51.1	1 001	5 012	38.9	12 575	8 699	2 909	68.2
Arapahoe County (pt.)	33 266	5.9	31 289	36.1	30 462	58.7	482	2 638	42.5	8 572	6 027	1 929	66.8
Denver County	467 610	7.4	432 895	48.9	433 565	53.7	12 021	61 182	39.2	110 414	79 618	24 215	60.5
Jefferson County (pt.)													
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION													
Aurora city (pt.)	55 524	5.3	52 575	37.7	50 390	57.5	712	4 150	40.4	14 430	10 017	3 340	67.4
Commerce City city (pt.)	15 389	3.6	14 831	63.0	13 949	44.3	404	2 128	35.9	4 054	2 698	1 002	71.9
Denver city	467 610	7.4	432 895	48.9	433 565	53.7	12 021	61 182	39.2	110 414	79 618	24 215	60.5
Lakewood city (pt.)													
District 2	548 953	4.4	524 724	45.2	507 451	54.3	7 421	35 799	34.9	142 867	118 130	18 577	64.4
COUNTY													
Adams County (pt.)	152 448	4.0	146 332	53.4	139 841	51.7	2 613	11 971	35.8	40 660	32 971	5 702	64.9
Boulder County	225 339	5.6	212 778	35.4	209 650	59.6	2 795	15 211	35.8	54 932	45 773	6 931	64.8
Clear Creek County	7 619	2.2	7 451	41.2	7 084	53.2	55	291	23.4	2 148	1 840	223	69.1
Gilpin County	3 070	2.5	2 994	36.5	2 879	54.1	35	141	23.4	870	719	98	64.3
Jefferson County (pt.)	160 477	3.3	155 169	51.4	147 997	49.1	1 923	8 185	32.8	44 257	36 827	5 623	63.4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION													
Applewood COP (pt.)	89 073		86 053	52.4	82 499	46.9	1 102	4 601	32.6	24 961	20 919	3 096	63.4
Arvado city (pt.)	83 312	3.4	78 560	27.9	77 393	69.0	1 034	6 814	36.5	16 010	12 702	2 489	62.3
Boulder city	24 590	3.5	23 780	44.7	22 460	52.7	273	1 178	28.2	6 007	5 811	677	66.9
Broomfield city (pt.)	14 524	5.3	13 785	45.2	12 992	58.9	292	3 460	35.4	3 908	3 043	648	71.3
Lafayette city	51 524	3.8	49 554	41.5	47 039	58.3	735	3 460	42.7	14 132	11 631	1 898	69.4
Longmont city	12 361	3.2	11 861	42.4	10 985	58.3	94	1 117	26.5	3 453	3 148	549	56.9
Louisville city	27 193	3.7	26 202	51.9	25 189	45.8	370	1 889	33.8	7 248	6 026	903	60.3
Norrieglenn city (pt.)	16 436	4.2	15 939	60.2	15 359	45.0	250	2 054	29.2	4 560	3 675	705	64.9
Shorewood COP	32 636	4.2	31 840	53.0	29 467	56.4	354	1 914	32.0	8 736	7 214	1 136	72.1
Thomton city (pt.)	79 385	4.8	70 133	34.6	66 808	56.4	1 405	4 822	39.5	19 514	15 953	2 725	100.0
Welby COP (pt.)	73 282	4.3	70 133	49.8	66 808	56.4	1 405	4 822	39.5	19 514	15 953	2 725	87.2
Westminster city (pt.)	29 419	3.2	28 474	52.6	27 476	50.5	231	1 584	35.4	7 902	6 221	1 273	56.7
Wheat Ridge city													
District 3	549 120	2.6	535 112	53.6	510 234	52.7	8 044	53 232	30.7	147 270	121 354	19 420	66.9
COUNTY													
Alamosa County	13 617	3.6	13 122	66.8	12 566	52.8	442	2 726	28.7	3 355	2 600	569	76.3
Archuleta County	5 345	2.2	5 226	38.8	4 920	51.5	177	809	35.6	1 561	1 327	170	75.9
Chaffee County	12 684	1.8	12 460	50.4	12 004	52.7	40	225	20.1	3 349	2 900	378	63.5
Conejos County	7 453	2.9	7 239	81.2	6 819	28.9	482	2 832	35.1	1 974	1 646	233	65.2
Costilla County	3 190	4.3	3 054	76.2	2 961	31.7	294	1 598	24.9	915	779	101	52.5
Custer County	1 926	1.5	1 898	50.6	1 812	58.9	20	100	7.4	570	500	50	48.0
Del Rio County	20 980	2.3	20 490	53.8	19 723	45.3	269	1 179	44.6	6 235	5 441	558	62.0
Dolores County	1 504	3.3	1 500	49.5	1 407	40.3	6	56	30.4	427	397	19	52.6
Ogallala County (pt.)	3 011	3.4	2 909	34.3	2 837	41.6	6	22.8	22.8	973	907	36	83.3
Eagle County	21 928	7.1	20 378	37.9	19 924	66.5	394	2 255	39.1	5 242	4 341	622	69.3
COUNTY													
Fremont County (pt.)	13 691	1.2	13 526	49.6	12 888	49.6	118	444	23.9	3 901	3 379	460	59.3
Garfield County	29 974	2.3	29 291	46.5	27 556	64.0	221	1 273	30.8	8 015	6 807	823	70.8
Grand County	7 966	2.1	7 798	42.8	7 442	60.6	33	341	37.2	2 101	1 865	149	79.2
Gunnison County	10 273	1.9	10 080	43.1	9 601	66.7	14	568	31.2	2 306	2 002	205	71.7
Hinsdale County	467	1.7	459	27.0	452	52.0			50.0	141	126	12	66.7
Huerfano County	6 009	2.7	5 846	39.7	5 640	39.1	196	1 558	12.8	1 701	1 373	260	59.2
Jackson County	1 605	1.5	1 581	39.7	1 486	39.8	9	63	66.7	469	435	29	72.4
Jefferson County (pt.)	3 142	2.9	3 052	41.7	2 868	54.2	15	705	19.1	948	871	59	100.0
Lake County	6 007	1.7	5 904	53.1	5 511	47.0	70	1 513	51.8	1 537	1 307	129	77.5
La Plata County	32 284	1.4	31 840	45.5	30 164	56.8	406	2 626	29.0	8 053	6 502	1 084	67.4
Mesa County	93 145	2.2	91 075	51.0	86 670	58.1	950	4 336	31.5	25 582	21 016	3 481	67.3
Mescal County	558	2.9	542	49.6	509	38.1	12	12	22.7	3 056	155	9	80.1
Mineral County	11 357	2.0	11 126	52.5	10 378	54.4	129	547	22.7	3 056	2 724	251	66.7
Moffat County	18 672	1.4	18 411	50.2	17 146	45.7	464	2 030	34.0	5 167	4 213	652	72.4

Table 18. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons			Persons 5 years and over		Persons who speak a language other than English at home		Family households		Female householder, no hus- band present					
	Total	Percent for- eign born	Native	Percent living in different house in 1985	Persons 5 to 17 years	Persons 18 years and over	Percent with own children under 18 years	Married-couple family	Percent with own children under 18 years						
District 3—Con. COUNTY—Con.															
Montrose County	24 423	2.7	23 764	22 848	48.7	341	31.1	1 627	37.0	7 067	46.7	6 124	43.6	765	68.6
Durango County	2 295	2.9	2 228	2 168	55.0	21	—	117	27.4	671	42.8	599	40.2	46	69.6
Park County	7 174	1.2	7 085	6 713	59.1	48	100.0	293	49.1	2 052	47.2	1 842	44.8	116	69.8
Pitkin County	123 051	7.8	11 669	11 948	65.3	134	37.3	1 095	27.8	2 704	46.0	2 245	45.5	307	57.0
Pueblo County	5 972	2.2	120 347	114 466	43.9	752	35.7	18 158	31.2	33 574	47.5	25 632	43.5	6 403	63.8
Rio Blanco County	5 972	2.5	5 824	5 533	48.7	63	7.9	293	29.7	1 655	54.5	1 428	50.4	155	82.5
Rio Grande County	10 770	2.9	10 457	9 934	42.3	485	34.4	2 194	23.2	3 033	49.9	2 923	46.3	429	66.0
Routt County	4 088	1.7	13 852	13 089	62.2	52	11.5	519	39.3	3 528	55.3	2 923	54.7	349	70.2
Saguache County	4 619	8.6	4 220	4 240	41.3	348	33.6	1 260	34.3	1 208	56.0	1 005	54.3	171	68.4
San Juan County	3 653	1.9	7 731	698	57.0	3	—	35	37.1	208	54.8	178	57.9	19	47.4
San Miguel County	12 881	2.0	3 580	3 398	63.2	10	—	99	2.0	834	54.0	685	51.1	94	85.1
Summit County	8 503	2.6	12 548	11 915	72.8	32	18.8	442	24.0	2 967	54.6	2 581	52.8	227	78.0
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Canon City city (pt.)	8 503	1.6	8 367	7 991	52.7	68	51.5	191	19.4	2 330	41.1	1 965	39.1	315	54.3
Clifton CD	12 671	1.9	12 466	11 388	66.5	94	47.9	509	31.0	3 496	57.7	2 691	55.1	598	69.1
Durango city	12 430	1.7	12 225	11 887	61.3	167	38.9	1 081	32.7	2 557	47.7	1 901	44.0	487	64.1
Grand Junction city	28 034	3.4	27 841	27 145	63.8	398	58.1	1 934	32.8	7 256	46.3	5 467	38.9	1 391	73.3
Pueblo city	98 640	2.3	96 406	91 641	43.8	1 391	38.9	15 586	31.9	26 488	48.2	19 734	43.5	5 594	65.3
District 4—															
Adams County (pt.)	64 413	3.9	61 873	58 806	51.1	1 451	26.3	6 615	31.9	17 103	55.9	13 557	53.3	2 657	66.5
Arapahoe County (pt.)	20 448	3.5	19 731	18 386	63.8	244	15.6	925	23.7	5 699	65.0	5 270	64.4	305	77.7
Bacco County	4 556	1.7	4 477	4 261	39.2	42	33.2	153	34.6	1 331	45.5	1 206	44.6	87	52.9
Bent County	5 048	1.8	4 959	4 743	45.3	103	85.4	690	34.6	1 265	46.0	1 084	45.2	135	51.9
Cheyenne County	2 397	1.8	2 353	2 181	47.3	34	85.3	71	57.7	624	57.1	579	55.8	31	77.4
Crowley County	3 946	3.4	3 811	3 726	52.2	47	2.1	492	34.8	822	46.7	695	43.2	108	68.5
Elbert County	9 646	1.1	9 544	9 399	55.5	200	57.5	495	12.1	2 731	58.7	2 473	57.1	153	83.0
Kiowa County	1 688	1.1	1 686	1 587	38.6	18	—	44	20.5	463	46.9	421	43.5	27	92.6
Kitt Carson County	7 140	1.6	7 027	6 792	58.9	62	35.5	381	34.1	2 041	49.1	1 799	47.1	198	66.7
Larimer County	186 136	3.1	180 399	172 792	58.9	1 784	32.2	10 155	30.5	47 521	51.4	40 975	49.3	5 028	67.3
Las Animas County	13 765	1.6	13 538	12 913	36.1	208	72.4	3 112	26.2	3 720	45.6	2 945	44.4	586	53.1
Lincoln County	4 529	1.3	4 517	4 184	41.8	14	35.7	86	52.3	1 265	45.9	1 094	43.9	117	54.7
Logan County	17 567	2.4	17 152	16 353	41.0	234	15.0	965	32.3	4 934	49.0	4 264	45.5	454	79.1
Morgan County	21 939	5.7	20 687	20 137	46.2	596	34.1	2 363	45.8	5 863	49.4	4 956	47.6	547	69.8
Osage County	20 185	2.6	19 666	18 732	42.0	570	31.9	3 417	33.9	5 501	48.7	4 361	43.0	892	71.6
Phillips County	4 189	2.6	4 082	3 908	41.5	54	22.2	199	28.6	1 190	45.0	1 047	43.2	109	60.6
Powers County	13 347	4.0	12 818	12 276	43.7	513	35.1	1 562	44.8	3 567	56.8	2 917	52.6	554	78.0
Sedgewick County	2 690	1.8	2 642	2 548	34.9	26	23.1	197	35.5	799	41.3	725	39.3	47	66.0
Washington County	4 812	1.4	4 747	4 501	37.5	30	16.7	97	40.2	1 429	48.1	1 257	46.5	128	68.0
Weld County	131 821	4.5	125 944	121 453	54.1	4 045	32.3	14 821	36.5	34 057	53.2	28 165	50.9	4 270	68.5
Yuma County	8 954	.9	8 874	8 362	40.5	43	25.6	243	19.8	2 455	50.1	2 222	48.8	156	76.9
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Aurora city (pt.)	463	—	463	425	53.6	515	—	8	—	122	69.7	122	69.7	—	62.8
Brighton city	14 200	7.1	13 189	13 116	46.8	—	37.3	2 344	40.6	3 655	54.5	2 991	53.1	476	—
Greenfield city (pt.)	46	—	46	46	63.0	5	100.0	21	—	15	40.0	15	—	—	—
Commerce City city (pt.)	1 077	3.3	1 041	1 013	58.1	24	70.8	198	34.8	317	60.9	254	57.1	35	80.0
Fort Collins city	87 758	4.4	83 862	81 690	67.7	964	39.2	6 203	31.5	19 771	53.9	16 459	51.8	2 493	68.1
Greeley city	60 536	4.7	57 684	55 988	61.1	1 549	36.8	6 595	39.3	14 613	52.0	11 626	48.3	2 264	70.3
Loveland city	37 372	1.5	36 812	34 382	53.9	252	25.8	1 530	29.2	10 453	52.2	8 981	49.8	1 199	68.5
Northglenn city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sterling city	10 366	3.0	10 054	9 630	47.7	196	17.9	619	33.1	2 712	51.2	2 198	47.1	355	77.5
Thornton city (pt.)	22 399	2.7	21 801	20 062	58.8	414	18.8	1 849	27.2	5 878	60.3	4 327	57.3	1 185	71.0
Weld CD (pt.)	9 653	4.3	9 234	8 998	48.5	217	7.8	1 063	23.4	2 528	55.1	1 971	52.4	469	64.0
Westminster city (pt.)	1 341	.3	1 337	1 165	72.5	—	—	44	—	376	70.2	321	65.1	48	100.0
District 5—	549 264	4.3	525 855	503 107	61.4	6 150	29.2	34 594	28.5	147 266	54.8	125 256	52.5	17 487	70.1
COUNTY															
Arapahoe County (pt.)	63 820	4.4	61 008	58 749	53.5	867	27.6	2 831	29.4	17 990	59.4	15 995	58.3	1 670	69.0
Douglas County (pt.)	57 380	2.7	55 830	51 832	62.1	403	24.4	1 818	22.5	16 382	57.7	14 948	56.9	1 779	71.0
El Paso County	397 014	4.6	378 629	363 333	62.4	4 003	29.8	28 141	26.1	104 892	58.4	87 464	51.4	13 824	70.3
Fremont County (pt.)	18 582	2.0	18 213	17 649	49.1	127	48.8	1 453	24.4	4 315	42.6	3 576	38.7	603	67.3

Table 18. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons		Persons 5 years and over		Persons who speak a language other than English at home		Family households									
	Total	Percent foreign born	Native	Percent living in different house in 1985	Persons 18 years and over		Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	Married-couple family							
					Persons 5 to 17 years				Total	Percent with own children under 18 years						
					Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Percent who do not speak English "very well"										
District 5—Con. COUNTY—Con.																
Teller County	12 468	2.4	12 175	27.9	11 524	64.1	70	4.3	351	17.1	3 665	52.0	3 273	50.1	311	68.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Aurora city (pt.)	11	—	11	—	11	54.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canon city city (pt.)	4 299	2.6	4 186	50.7	4 002	51.3	16	—	296	26.7	893	47.6	5	39.5	179	82.1
Castlewood CDP	24 392	4.7	23 243	33.2	22 502	51.3	367	27.2	1 086	28.5	6 938	59.0	6 188	57.3	631	74.3
Cimarron Hills CDP	11 140	5.3	10 567	30.3	9 911	68.7	117	42.7	741	21.5	3 097	62.0	2 642	58.9	379	84.7
Colorado Springs city	281 140	4.7	267 891	30.9	257 374	61.6	3 358	30.5	20 185	30.7	75 069	53.1	61 506	49.7	10 814	69.7
Fort Carson CDP	11 309	4.3	10 824	7.2	10 194	97.0	202	30.2	1 036	31.4	1 604	85.5	1 519	84.7	73	100.0
Highlands Ranch CDP	10 181	2.6	9 914	31.6	8 859	84.9	47	—	275	13.1	2 876	66.0	2 696	65.4	167	72.5
Lafayette city (pt.)	5 147	3.1	4 986	30.4	4 661	60.0	43	37.2	174	24.1	1 467	59.9	1 305	57.8	140	76.4
Security-Widefield CDP	23 822	7.8	21 974	31.3	21 857	50.6	343	28.6	2 525	26.9	6 855	53.0	5 830	51.2	839	66.6
Southglenn CDP (pt.)	24 293	3.9	23 349	34.9	22 413	52.4	260	35.8	1 018	32.6	7 025	57.0	6 232	57.1	649	56.9
District 6—																
548 788	4.2	525 750	40.8	54.2	507 075	54.2	5 765	30.1	29 889	34.6	148 484	51.7	122 771	49.6	20 149	64.5
COUNTY																
Archaphoe County (pt.)	273 977	5.0	260 345	37.7	252 876	57.1	3 226	33.6	16 910	36.5	73 213	52.7	58 951	50.1	11 337	65.4
Jefferson County (pt.)	274 811	3.4	265 405	43.8	254 199	51.4	2 539	25.6	12 979	32.1	75 271	50.8	63 820	49.1	8 812	63.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Applewood CDP (pt.)	11 069	2.9	10 744	44.0	10 425	43.5	32	18.8	414	30.0	3 191	41.0	2 679	40.2	405	45.2
Arvado city (pt.)	17	—	17	—	17	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aurora city (pt.)	166 112	5.8	156 542	35.4	152 083	40.8	2 076	32.5	10 905	37.3	44 092	57.3	35 488	55.1	6 921	67.8
Columbine CDP	23 943	2.9	23 264	40.6	22 241	40.6	287	16.7	946	26.4	7 023	53.8	6 260	53.8	638	56.0
Englewood city	29 387	3.7	28 289	50.0	27 376	55.6	254	39.4	1 744	41.6	7 547	45.7	5 776	42.2	1 287	59.4
Golden city	13 138	5.3	12 445	39.9	12 400	62.0	162	17.9	808	31.4	3 227	47.1	2 584	44.0	461	63.3
Ken Caryl CDP	24 391	2.1	23 870	44.3	21 878	56.8	218	34.9	835	24.9	6 649	66.9	5 818	66.6	634	70.8
Lakewood city (pt.)	126 481	4.1	121 338	46.3	117 752	51.0	1 075	27.5	7 356	37.1	34 143	44.9	27 458	41.6	5 208	62.4
Lafayette city (pt.)	28 514	3.1	27 643	39.7	26 495	53.6	1 552	53.3	1 436	33.3	7 618	46.4	5 972	43.0	1 298	63.6
Southglenn CDP (pt.)	18 794	2.4	18 343	34.3	17 643	41.6	203	56.2	778	36.1	5 612	42.6	4 837	40.5	670	54.6

Table 19. Education and Veteran Status: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school				Persons 16 to 19 years					Persons 25 years and over			Civilian veterans 16 years and over	
	Preprimary school	Elementary or high school		College	Total	Not enrolled in school and not high school graduate				Total	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bachelor's degree or higher	Total	65 years and over
		Total	Percent in private school			Total	Employed	Unem- ployed	Not in labor force					
The State	67 170	561 573	6.4	267 401	179 808	17 575	7 817	3 256	6 444	2 107 072	84.4	27.0	409 932	85 385
District 1	9 413	78 093	12.5	40 995	24 843	4 068	1 628	783	1 657	372 001	78.9	26.8	69 075	18 208
COUNTY														
Adams County (pt.)	845	8 913	5.1	2 259	2 364	493	140	164	189	29 428	72.9	7.7	6 931	1 372
Arapahoe County (pt.)	579	4 727	4.8	2 179	1 999	263	121	51	91	21 387	83.2	18.8	5 166	1 255
Denver County	7 989	64 453	14.1	36 557	20 480	3 312	1 367	568	1 377	321 186	79.2	29.0	56 978	15 581
Jefferson County (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Aurora city (pt.)	880	8 811	4.8	3 104	2 976	468	162	114	192	34 551	81.1	12.6	8 854	1 920
Commerce City city (pt.)	297	3 142	2.2	489	885	245	70	101	74	9 246	60.4	2.9	1 757	390
Denver city	7 989	64 453	14.1	36 557	20 480	3 312	1 367	568	1 377	321 186	79.2	29.0	56 978	15 581
Lakewood city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District 2	11 717	91 859	5.9	54 091	31 922	2 868	1 666	531	671	346 901	87.7	29.5	62 754	11 137
COUNTY														
Adams County (pt.)	3 143	28 131	5.5	9 200	8 498	1 187	713	224	250	94 591	81.9	15.6	18 918	3 229
Boulder County	4 895	33 110	5.9	34 004	14 508	909	596	134	179	141 125	91.3	42.1	22 644	4 242
Clear Creek County	151	1 365	4.5	343	308	13	7	3	3	5 250	91.8	31.2	1 311	187
Gilpin County	46	498	1.2	188	127	5	5	—	—	2 214	93.0	29.5	471	85
Jefferson County (pt.)	3 482	28 755	6.5	10 356	8 481	754	345	170	239	103 721	87.9	24.8	19 410	3 394
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Applewood CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arvado city (pt.)	1 925	16 627	5.9	5 838	5 328	501	230	110	161	56 989	88.4	25.1	11 329	1 825
Boulder city	1 679	7 758	7.4	24 809	7 497	196	100	34	62	48 885	94.9	58.9	6 250	1 536
Broomfield city (pt.)	587	4 856	6.9	1 659	1 355	90	69	—	21	14 933	91.8	28.0	2 822	447
Lafayette city	428	2 670	2.1	813	570	108	69	25	14	9 058	85.0	28.1	1 311	169
Langmont city	1 014	9 587	3.1	2 808	2 738	374	264	50	60	32 447	84.5	20.5	6 240	1 132
Louisville city	388	1 990	10.6	961	379	18	13	5	—	8 036	92.3	42.9	1 042	128
Northglenn city (pt.)	470	4 901	5.5	1 701	1 614	209	148	29	32	17 151	83.1	13.8	3 914	629
Sherrelwood CDP	243	3 225	5.1	1 029	943	147	94	29	24	10 267	76.0	8.9	2 259	405
Thornton city (pt.)	737	6 922	4.4	1 476	1 918	309	144	60	105	19 198	84.5	17.1	3 398	377
Welby CDP (pt.)	—	21	—	39	—	—	—	—	—	481	63.8	2.5	167	66
Westminster city (pt.)	1 831	13 692	6.3	5 364	3 825	411	207	104	100	44 798	88.3	23.9	7 667	953
Wheat Ridge city	394	3 709	9.4	1 616	1 155	82	41	19	22	21 125	82.7	20.6	4 021	1 257
District 3	10 293	99 020	4.1	34 123	30 248	3 187	1 403	476	1 308	355 105	79.8	20.5	70 883	17 959
COUNTY														
Alamosa County	174	2 739	3.3	1 970	1 122	56	21	17	18	7 491	76.9	24.1	1 315	332
Archuleta County	106	1 062	4.4	124	248	28	13	8	7	3 484	80.9	19.7	803	203
Chaffee County	201	2 483	6.5	946	584	51	30	15	6	8 722	81.0	15.2	1 999	579
Conejos County	148	1 817	—	184	448	32	17	6	9	4 353	63.7	10.7	722	235
Costilla County	41	659	1.5	76	151	7	—	2	5	2 050	60.5	10.5	352	110
Custer County	28	364	2.5	49	92	6	—	3	3	1 345	83.8	19.2	347	105
Delta County	326	3 629	3.5	449	1 009	161	89	28	44	14 588	73.0	13.6	3 148	1 169
Dolores County	4	293	.7	31	78	5	3	—	2	994	71.8	9.8	205	59
Douglas County (pt.)	56	506	2.2	132	202	2	—	—	2	2 131	93.9	39.7	565	90
Eagle County	557	3 313	5.3	1 303	825	75	48	2	25	14 189	89.8	33.0	1 774	223
Fremont County (pt.)	155	2 417	5.6	743	661	51	15	26	10	9 455	79.1	16.3	2 178	700
Garfield County	595	5 424	5.8	1 721	1 592	149	91	—	58	19 299	85.2	21.6	3 760	819
Grand County	164	1 357	.5	185	347	37	21	6	10	5 335	87.4	30.2	1 024	221
Gunnison County	215	1 293	3.0	2 179	1 076	34	21	4	9	5 737	90.6	36.9	1 154	163
Hinsdale County	9	66	15.2	—	9	—	—	—	—	356	93.0	32.0	100	26
Huerfano County	67	1 186	17.2	226	294	29	—	6	23	4 105	65.0	12.6	814	330
Jackson County	51	297	.7	31	46	—	—	—	—	1 089	82.1	15.3	237	54
Jefferson County (pt.)	46	650	3.4	111	102	—	—	—	—	2 128	92.7	31.8	424	82
Lake County	175	1 100	1.5	291	287	12	—	—	10	3 736	81.7	16.2	800	175
La Plata County	695	5 664	4.2	3 802	2 373	189	144	19	26	19 375	85.7	28.1	3 791	844
Mesa County	1 585	17 028	5.5	5 686	5 522	794	371	130	293	60 358	79.5	17.4	13 020	3 577
Mineral County	19	71	2.8	4	13	—	—	—	—	414	84.8	17.9	83	30
Moffat County	287	2 465	1.3	366	629	51	16	15	20	6 910	79.9	16.4	1 289	226
Montezuma County	345	3 970	2.1	512	965	163	49	16	98	11 714	74.8	15.9	2 199	531
Montrose County	389	4 665	4.1	530	1 149	104	61	16	27	16 227	74.5	15.4	3 173	966
Ouray County	26	429	.7	41	76	3	—	—	3	1 626	87.5	27.9	337	90
Park County	75	1 330	3.8	360	330	39	21	3	15	4 921	91.1	22.4	1 154	177
Pitkin County	302	1 348	12.0	780	345	21	10	—	11	9 487	94.7	49.8	1 404	215
Pueblo County	2 225	22 129	3.4	8 337	7 056	877	251	120	506	79 524	73.9	14.0	17 036	4 516
Rio Blanca County	133	1 274	.5	528	379	—	—	—	—	3 634	81.2	15.4	819	140
Rio Grande County	281	2 273	1.3	375	608	72	12	23	37	6 719	69.7	17.5	1 305	455
Routt County	378	2 420	3.5	981	728	47	32	9	6	9 138	91.7	34.7	1 432	223
Saguache County	84	1 052	1.0	160	250	31	15	2	14	2 804	65.9	14.4	460	115
San Juan County	6	171	5.3	18	41	1	1	—	—	463	82.7	24.0	101	25
San Miguel County	91	518	1.7	56	130	8	5	—	3	2 531	93.5	40.3	355	43
Summit County	254	1 558	3.1	836	481	52	46	—	6	8 673	95.5	39.7	1 204	111
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Canon City city (pt.)	91	1 417	9.2	453	413	44	8	26	10	5 940	77.0	16.3	1 271	431
Clifton CDP	307	2 440	3.4	529	738	153	95	22	36	7 258	76.6	8.9	1 493	295
Durango city	226	1 807	2.5	2 798	1 410	43	39	—	4	6 876	84.1	31.3	1 288	311
Grand Junction city	429	4 289	8.2	2 737	1 801	164	63	50	51	19 316	77.1	17.9	3 898	1 204
Pueblo city	1 881	17 325	3.5	7 047	5 699	738	202	101	435	63 625	73.2	13.8	13 425	3 689
District 4	11 527	102 001	4.2	52 158	33 534	2 764	1 163	551	1 050	336 179	79.7	21.5	59 919	13 233

Table 19. Education and Veteran Status: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school				Persons 16 to 19 years					Persons 25 years and over			Civilian veterans 16 years and over	
	Preprimary school	Elementary or high school		College	Total	Not enrolled in school and not high school graduate				Total	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bachelor's degree or higher	Total	65 years and over
		Total	Percent in private school			Total	Employed	Unem- ployed	Not in labor force					
District 4—Can. COUNTY														
Adams County (pt.)	1 349	13 027	5.1	2 955	3 787	348	147	69	132	38 643	75.9	10.6	7 730	1 292
Arapahoe County (pt.)	677	4 734	4.2	1 314	1 020	63	42	8	13	12 062	93.1	39.1	2 333	159
Baca County	115	794	1.6	122	177	11	6	3	2	3 152	72.0	13.6	488	186
Bent County	70	933	3.1	96	250	38	—	23	15	3 486	72.7	14.6	1 035	275
Cheyenne County	65	487	—	83	121	5	—	1	4	1 501	80.8	11.9	250	80
Crowley County	63	601	2.5	309	149	8	—	2	6	2 758	70.3	8.0	627	119
Elbert County	178	2 106	2.4	396	461	16	2	—	14	6 151	84.2	19.8	1 161	131
Kiowa County	22	380	—	53	76	3	3	—	—	1 128	69.8	9.1	191	66
Kit Carson County	129	1 402	.6	150	315	35	28	—	7	4 620	73.5	15.8	854	271
Larimer County	3 741	30 942	5.3	27 578	12 150	750	239	178	333	112 991	88.6	32.3	19 623	4 278
Las Animas County	224	2 497	10.1	970	906	47	12	—	35	9 085	67.6	12.7	1 672	546
Lincoln County	77	774	.3	105	208	13	6	—	7	3 072	74.5	12.9	544	201
Logan County	552	3 209	2.9	1 145	1 049	43	23	8	12	11 385	79.1	14.2	2 916	550
Morgan County	427	4 548	1.6	708	985	198	102	39	57	13 588	67.6	11.7	2 004	593
Otero County	478	4 156	1.3	874	1 202	75	34	11	30	12 857	69.4	13.0	2 191	637
Phillips County	110	759	2.0	112	207	18	10	3	5	2 861	79.0	14.2	509	152
Prowers County	283	2 833	1.8	712	820	83	34	13	36	8 094	70.2	12.2	1 248	350
Sedgwick County	38	488	—	57	129	8	5	—	3	1 903	70.9	8.6	331	114
Washington County	95	872	.8	108	213	26	2	5	19	3 210	75.9	11.8	591	208
Weld County	2 695	24 519	4.5	14 036	8 803	924	451	175	298	77 777	74.9	18.4	13 655	2 758
Yuma County	139	1 940	.9	275	506	52	17	13	22	5 855	78.5	13.4	966	267
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Aurora city (pt.)	6	92	—	47	44	—	—	—	—	287	74.9	18.8	70	7
Brighton city	269	2 879	4.6	547	884	53	4	21	28	8 854	70.5	13.0	1 693	343
Broomfield city (pt.)	—	5	—	10	9	—	—	—	—	37	54.1	—	15	9
Commerce City city (pt.)	53	259	5.4	16	58	7	7	—	—	617	62.6	9.7	142	35
Fort Collins city	1 644	12 352	4.9	21 377	7 288	357	119	59	179	48 912	91.5	42.7	7 361	1 450
Greeley city	1 084	9 652	6.2	10 218	4 823	418	164	97	157	34 405	76.6	25.1	5 936	1 370
Loveland city	830	7 253	5.3	2 380	1 860	208	71	59	78	23 820	84.2	18.6	4 464	1 141
Northglenn city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sterling city	353	1 762	3.0	713	654	30	18	—	12	6 632	77.6	13.1	1 094	328
Thornton city (pt.)	537	4 352	5.0	1 219	1 216	99	53	10	36	12 735	79.9	9.4	2 608	403
Wetby COP (pt.)	176	2 043	6.4	478	545	63	31	14	18	5 836	76.3	7.0	1 174	148
Westminster city (pt.)	48	215	2.8	75	44	9	9	—	—	809	91.7	14.3	173	18
District 5	11 752	98 624	6.0	44 207	31 580	2 513	855	599	1 010	337 745	89.5	30.1	76 578	12 125
COUNTY														
Arapahoe County (pt.)	2 268	13 727	8.5	4 899	3 833	130	80	18	32	39 868	96.7	54.4	6 902	832
Douglas County (pt.)	1 539	11 175	3.8	3 582	2 716	142	53	11	78	36 207	94.9	40.7	6 339	697
El Paso County	7 646	68 291	5.9	33 850	23 632	2 008	637	516	806	240 251	88.3	25.8	58 207	9 508
Fremont County (pt.)	113	2 968	5.4	1 282	783	151	45	30	76	13 107	72.7	8.5	3 197	764
Teller County	186	2 463	4.6	594	616	82	40	24	18	8 312	92.1	26.4	1 933	324
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Aurora city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	100.0	100.0	5	—
Canon City city (pt.)	23	550	12.0	313	164	47	6	6	35	3 012	70.5	8.5	737	134
Castlewood CDP	927	5 184	7.1	1 758	1 434	25	18	7	—	15 356	97.6	58.5	2 803	389
Cimarron Hills CDP	283	2 065	12.6	841	485	85	34	51	—	6 255	90.9	13.9	1 570	128
Colorado Springs city	5 504	46 573	6.4	22 429	15 141	1 489	503	361	611	175 490	87.8	27.5	41 927	7 441
Fort Carson CDP	191	1 364	1.2	960	1 241	40	—	5	—	3 850	95.6	12.7	376	7
Highlands Ranch CDP	485	1 784	8.3	733	285	27	10	—	17	6 308	97.9	57.0	878	56
Littleton city (pt.)	179	977	9.4	359	238	7	—	—	7	3 261	97.8	55.8	637	47
Security-Widefield CDP	398	5 077	2.0	1 393	1 456	99	22	16	61	14 500	86.6	10.8	4 341	529
Southglenn CDP (pt.)	769	5 300	9.0	1 909	1 530	76	54	11	11	15 186	96.0	49.5	2 455	332
District 6	12 468	91 976	7.1	41 827	27 681	2 175	1 102	316	748	359 141	91.1	33.4	70 723	12 723
COUNTY														
Arapahoe County (pt.)	6 026	45 539	6.6	20 721	13 406	943	497	160	286	178 599	91.3	32.6	35 664	6 437
Jefferson County (pt.)	6 442	46 437	7.5	21 106	14 275	1 232	605	156	462	180 542	90.9	34.2	35 059	6 286
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Applewood COP (pt.)	252	1 693	8.9	830	517	45	19	—	26	7 798	86.2	30.2	1 638	416
Arvado city (pt.)	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	12	100.0	—	—	—
Aurora city (pt.)	3 741	29 095	4.8	12 932	8 306	501	287	78	136	105 255	93.4	30.8	21 577	2 653
Columbine CDP	670	5 008	8.4	1 805	1 620	57	37	7	13	14 945	95.7	40.3	3 002	408
Englewood city	454	3 998	8.5	1 890	1 238	193	87	38	68	20 431	80.2	19.0	3 740	1 199
Golden city	217	1 660	12.4	2 180	1 125	177	15	—	162	8 351	88.1	33.4	1 641	399
Ken Caryl CDP	820	5 328	4.8	1 643	1 224	99	66	18	15	14 378	96.0	36.6	2 465	152
Lakewood city (pt.)	2 234	18 169	7.8	9 731	6 093	608	339	103	157	85 878	88.2	29.6	17 402	3 695
Littleton city (pt.)	625	4 156	6.4	2 103	1 315	107	45	36	26	19 215	88.5	32.3	4 006	1 076
Southglenn CDP (pt.)	469	3 190	7.1	1 387	1 021	38	19	—	19	12 788	94.0	43.1	2 607	650

Table 20. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 16 years and over									
	Labor force				Workers				Worked in 1989	
	Percent in labor force		Civilian labor force		Means of transportation to work		Percent using public transportation		Total	
	Total	Female	Total	Percent unemployed	Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in carpools	Percent using public transportation	Percent using public transportation	Total	Percent in labor force
	Total	Female	Total	Percent unemployed	Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in carpools	Percent using public transportation	Percent using public transportation	Total	Percent in labor force
The State	2 518 482	1 285 459	70.3	62.5	1 732 719	5.7	1 637 440	2.9	1 926 434	63.2
District 1	436 010	226 120	67.7	60.1	290 621	7.1	269 332	7.7	315 693	61.1
COUNTY										
Adams County (pt.)	35 327	17 822	67.9	60.4	22 963	9.3	21 374	5.3	25 459	60.0
Arapahoe County (pt.)	26 099	13 480	69.4	60.4	16 915	7.6	16 455	7.5	19 366	60.5
Denver County	374 584	194 818	67.6	60.1	250 743	6.8	231 503	8.0	270 888	61.3
Jefferson County (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Aurora city (pt.)	41 959	21 583	69.3	61.0	26 876	8.4	26 242	7.3	31 055	60.3
Commerce City city (pt.)	11 109	5 625	63.4	53.6	7 032	10.7	6 090	4.0	7 329	50.8
Denver city	374 584	194 818	67.6	60.1	250 743	6.8	231 503	8.0	270 888	61.3
Lakewood city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District 2	421 879	214 415	74.5	67.1	313 860	4.9	293 000	3.2	341 148	66.4
COUNTY										
Adams County (pt.)	113 651	57 854	75.1	67.2	85 241	5.5	79 341	2.9	90 132	68.4
Boulder County	178 695	89 616	73.3	65.9	130 481	4.7	121 842	3.5	146 871	63.1
Clear Creek County	5 803	2 815	77.4	68.1	4 493	4.1	4 225	1.4	4 793	63.1
Gilpin County	2 405	1 131	75.0	69.7	1 802	8.2	1 597	1.1	1 942	58.3
Jefferson County (pt.)	121 325	62 999	75.7	68.8	91 643	4.7	85 995	3.3	97 410	68.7
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Applewood CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arvada city (pt.)	67 399	34 783	76.0	69.2	51 126	5.2	47 865	2.9	54 455	68.0
Boulder city	72 084	35 627	69.8	65.1	50 249	5.1	46 382	5.6	60 195	64.1
Broomfield city (pt.)	17 675	8 822	78.8	70.4	13 890	3.8	13 240	2.9	14 681	69.3
Lafayette city	10 297	5 325	79.3	72.0	8 149	3.9	7 670	2.1	8 602	69.0
Longmont city	38 326	19 961	73.3	63.0	28 008	3.0	25 811	1.6	30 130	62.0
Louisville city	8 801	4 420	82.2	74.2	7 215	3.2	6 860	3.2	7 563	65.6
Northglenn city (pt.)	20 771	10 527	74.7	66.5	15 517	5.3	14 531	2.4	16 253	68.1
Sherrwood CDP	12 465	6 288	73.5	65.1	9 101	6.0	8 494	3.1	9 693	64.5
Thornton city (pt.)	22 889	11 898	79.7	71.5	18 221	4.5	17 067	2.6	19 195	73.5
Wetley CDP (pt.)	537	254	54.2	46.5	291	2.4	284	3.2	352	—
Westminster city (pt.)	53 705	27 470	80.5	74.3	43 130	4.2	40 607	3.5	45 474	68.7
Wheat Ridge city	24 089	13 022	65.3	57.9	15 703	5.0	14 667	4.1	16 912	69.5
District 3	418 506	211 851	64.1	56.6	267 934	6.7	243 835	1.1	297 934	61.9
COUNTY										
Alamosa County	10 030	5 076	66.3	60.4	6 625	8.4	5 954	4	7 658	68.0
Archuleta County	3 903	1 948	62.1	56.0	2 425	8.9	2 118	3.3	2 840	57.5
Chaffee County	10 105	4 703	52.9	52.3	5 346	7.4	4 863	14.4	6 736	66.9
Conejos County	5 140	2 597	56.2	44.8	2 890	7.9	2 628	16.4	3 216	51.1
Costilla County	2 354	1 197	49.7	38.7	1 171	10.0	1 054	19.2	1 409	28.9
Custer County	1 472	753	56.1	49.3	826	6.7	760	15.7	948	69.0
Delta County	16 418	8 418	49.6	41.4	8 138	8.6	7 293	2.2	8 633	65.7
Dolores County	1 140	569	57.6	49.4	657	7.2	588	16.5	6 218	55.8
Douglas County (pt.)	2 412	1 185	70.8	62.3	1 707	3.3	1 516	16.2	1 800	72.5
Eagle County	16 724	7 860	85.2	78.2	14 241	4.2	13 156	4.8	15 063	70.0
Fremont County (pt.)	10 405	5 773	54.7	48.0	5 785	7.4	5 286	11.7	6 310	68.5
Grand County	22 142	11 111	71.1	63.7	16 022	4.7	14 756	19.4	17 738	72.8
Gunnison County	8 397	3 874	78.6	70.9	4 653	3.1	4 610	13.6	5 252	65.6
Hinsdale County	3 386	1 883	56.2	48.1	2 325	7.2	2 119	18	2 768	76.1
Huerfano County	4 699	2 453	59.5	48.2	2 325	10.8	2 045	12.9	2 768	89.5
Hutchinson County	1 210	561	70.6	57.4	857	16.8	804	10.3	1 042	62.7
Jefferson County (pt.)	2 293	1 132	79.1	71.2	1 813	4.7	1 672	26.9	1 910	64.1
Lake County	4 423	2 124	73.0	67.2	3 240	6.7	2 985	31.4	3 584	61.6
La Plata County	24 813	12 489	67.3	61.5	16 611	6.1	15 185	13.7	19 519	67.5
Mesa County	70 894	37 001	62.6	54.3	44 329	7.0	40 281	11.1	48 435	62.2
Mineral County	439	215	60.8	52.1	265	6.8	246	22.4	346	65.0
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies, all parents in household in labor force	177 027	27 307							212 252	63.2
									33 313	61.1
									3 419	60.0
									2 172	60.5
									27 722	61.3
									4 087	60.3
									27 722	61.3
									35 363	66.4
									10 842	68.4
									13 653	63.1
									134	58.3
									10 711	68.7
									5 418	68.7
									1 647	69.5
									33 233	61.9
									982	68.0
									3 398	57.5
									610	66.9
									573	51.1
									228	28.9
									100	69.0
									1 084	51.1
									86	55.8
									153	72.5
									1 716	70.0
									727	68.5
									2 096	72.8
									456	61.0
									2 541	76.1
									19	89.5
									396	62.7
									277	62.7
									1 186	64.1
									219	61.6
									419	67.5
									12 823	67.5
									8 773	67.5
									34 020	62.2
									217	65.0

Table 20. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 16 years and over											Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies, all parents in household in labor force			
	Percent in labor force			Labor force			Workers			Worked in 1989			Females with own children under 6 years		
	Total		Female	Civilian labor force		Percent un- employed	Means of transportation to work			Total	Total			Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks	
	Total		Female	Total			Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in carpools				Percent using public trans- portation		
	Total		Female	Total			Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in carpools				Percent using public trans- portation		
District 3—Con. COUNTY—Con.															
Moffat County	8 042	4 055	71.2	5 722	6.5	5 230	87.8	20.5	2	6 263	3 237	707	61.0		
Montezuma County	13 454	6 995	62.1	8 340	7.8	7 444	88.0	13.8	2	9 390	4 344	1 188	55.7		
Montrose County	18 364	9 609	60.9	11 170	6.1	10 239	84.1	14.2	4	12 161	6 513	1 367	59.8		
Duray County	1 769	891	57.1	1 145	3.7	1 040	70.4	19.0	2	1 298	612	108	52.8		
Park County	5 426	2 660	69.0	3 737	4.0	3 547	86.7	22.9	1.7	4 221	2 372	389	67.4		
Pitkin County	10 696	5 026	82.9	8 869	77.2	8 179	93.4	10.3	6.3	9 474	4 468	632	70.4		
Pueblo County	94 058	49 296	55.6	52 107	9.0	46 573	93.4	13.0	1.0	57 198	28 320	7 170	54.5		
Rio Blanco County	4 358	2 136	68.4	2 976	5.0	2 761	82.9	21.2	3	3 447	1 754	364	58.5		
Rio Grande County	4 859	4 072	59.5	4 671	7.2	4 258	85.6	14.9	4	5 283	2 443	753	58.0		
Routt County	10 869	5 072	81.7	8 879	5.0	8 156	95.9	14.0	1.0	9 675	4 932	840	74.8		
Saguache County	3 282	1 621	61.7	2 026	6.7	1 871	75.9	22.5	6	2 380	1 024	285	47.7		
San Juan County	552	244	71.2	393	10.2	345	64.3	16.8	3	475	205	42	54.8		
San Miguel County	2 902	1 339	83.1	2 413	6.0	2 177	63.0	15.6	3	2 595	1 105	258	71.7		
Summit County	10 436	4 681	87.9	9 173	3.9	8 590	81.9	11.8	1.0	9 675	5 228	911	75.4		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Canon City city (pt.)	6 676	3 741	50.3	3 349	7.9	3 019	91.0	10.7	—	3 716	1 912	440	66.6		
Clifton CDP	8 932	4 674	49.3	6 084	8.5	5 441	93.3	12.7	—	6 519	3 404	1 044	64.4		
Durango city	10 201	5 203	61.7	6 292	6.5	5 741	77.7	10.1	1.3	8 106	2 907	441	69.6		
Grand Junction city	23 313	12 444	57.3	13 355	8.5	12 015	86.1	11.1	2	14 938	9 845	1 529	64.0		
Pueblo city	73 610	40 061	54.6	41 146	9.3	36 623	93.5	13.4	1.1	45 158	22 131	5 934	54.2		
District 4	411 338	210 705	67.6	277 284	5.5	257 810	87.5	12.7	7	310 930	160 967	34 967	62.3		
COUNTY															
Adams County (pt.)	46 498	23 495	72.6	33 851	7.0	30 868	92.1	17.6	1.4	36 136	20 766	4 665	69.1		
Arapahoe County (pt.)	13 721	6 880	76.6	10 813	3.4	10 062	91.2	10.9	1.4	11 497	7 474	1 795	62.3		
Baca County	3 307	1 972	55.7	1 852	2.5	1 678	86.7	9.4	—	2 364	1 305	263	48.3		
Bent County	1 977	1 868	46.1	1 142	6.7	1 102	85.9	11.8	1.8	2 058	1 192	249	47.0		
Cheyenne County	3 169	1 955	58.1	1 441	1.8	1 111	80.6	11.4	—	1 311	795	172	71.5		
Crowley County	6 931	3 573	53.7	5 129	6.3	4 044	83.9	14.3	3	5 551	3 413	175	50.3		
Elbert County	1 630	630	74.1	787	3.3	740	90.1	16.9	2	872	442	688	67.3		
Kiowa County	5 206	2 667	65.8	3 424	2.7	3 110	75.8	7.8	9	3 803	2 075	424	53.4		
Kitt Carson County	143 542	73 684	62.2	99 358	3.3	92 809	87.3	11.3	7	113 551	54 539	11 385	62.7		
Las Animas County	10 709	5 623	51.5	5 507	8.8	4 910	84.8	17.2	—	6 081	2 876	695	49.4		
Lincoln County	3 465	1 793	63.3	2 194	3.4	2 080	79.0	8.8	—	2 503	1 318	290	73.1		
Logan County	13 337	7 024	66.6	8 870	3.8	8 338	85.8	11.2	3	9 887	5 171	1 112	59.9		
Morgan County	15 750	8 087	55.2	10 400	5.7	9 552	87.0	15.3	3	11 326	6 270	1 383	61.8		
Otero County	14 987	7 969	56.8	8 334	8.1	7 655	85.8	12.5	9	9 507	4 656	1 125	53.2		
Phillips County	3 228	1 715	58.8	1 894	8.1	1 808	82.4	10.5	1	2 268	1 141	225	49.8		
Prowers County	9 581	5 031	65.5	6 271	6.4	5 782	85.3	12.6	2	6 846	3 508	935	55.2		
Sedgewick County	2 114	1 093	61.1	1 292	2.8	1 243	88.3	12.9	—	1 483	1 087	103	73.8		
Washington County	3 643	1 817	61.9	2 255	3.9	2 139	75.0	7.6	—	2 588	1 443	298	52.7		
Weld County	98 204	50 280	68.2	66 893	5.7	61 935	87.8	12.7	4	74 613	38 544	8 414	52.4		
Yuma County	6 690	3 468	61.9	4 144	3.3	3 980	80.8	9.4	5	4 888	2 520	498	58.0		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Aurora city (pt.)	349	180	74.8	261	5.4	234	94.0	25.2	—	271	156	29	51.7		
Brighton city	10 559	5 328	65.2	6 877	8.2	6 247	94.1	17.3	6	7 506	4 214	924	77.5		
Broomfield city (pt.)	46	22	60.9	28	—	28	100.0	—	—	32	—	—	—		
Commerce city (pt.)	736	364	70.9	573	9.2	520	90.8	33.8	—	585	298	80	71.3		
Fort Collins city	69 916	35 683	68.6	47 904	5.6	44 556	83.7	10.1	1.3	57 451	24 164	5 230	61.3		
Greeley city	46 860	24 526	66.3	31 044	3.7	28 731	88.3	12.6	6	35 369	16 151	3 568	62.2		
Lafayette city	27 639	14 725	68.4	18 848	5.0	17 655	93.5	12.5	—	20 446	11 439	2 417	65.5		
Northglenn city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Sterling city	7 922	4 328	62.8	4 964	4.5	4 649	90.9	13.4	4	5 554	2 879	700	59.1		
Thamton city (pt.)	15 835	8 162	76.3	12 072	7.0	10 933	92.6	16.4	2.0	12 591	7 474	1 927	67.3		
Wetly CDP (pt.)	7 027	3 561	76.2	5 712	7.4	4 894	91.8	19.9	1.9	5 780	3 362	625	58.0		
Westminster city (pt.)	—	492	77.3	712	4.4	689	95.2	27.0	1.0	759	469	176	68.2		
District 5	409 823	205 248	72.2	266 620	6.2	273 625	88.8	12.4	1.2	319 905	183 633	39 518	59.8		

Table 20. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 16 years and over											
	Percent in labor force			Labor force			Workers			Worked in 1989		
	Total			Civilian labor force			Means of transportation to work			Total		
	Female			Percent un- employed			Percent using car, truck, or van			Percent using public trans- portation		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Percent in carpools	Percent using public trans- portation	Total	Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks	Percent in labor force
District 5—Con.												
County	46 006	23 502	22 504	76.7	68.1	85.1	33 547	91.3	7.6	2.2	29 670	59.4
Arapahoe County (pt.)	40 899	20 834	20 065	76.3	67.8	85.1	30 796	91.8	10.1	1.5	27 849	63.2
Douglas County (pt.)	298 363	149 189	149 174	72.0	61.8	85.1	195 436	87.9	13.5	1.9	175 064	58.9
El Paso County	15 109	6 402	8 707	72.5	41.5	85.1	5 702	88.8	15.7	7.1	3 512	57.7
Teller County	9 246	4 641	4 605	72.5	66.1	85.1	6 144	89.4	17.8	.3	5 310	74.1
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Aurora city (pt.)	11	6	5	100.0	100.0	100.0	11	100.0	—	—	11	—
Canon City city (pt.)	3 482	1 589	1 893	44.7	48.2	44.7	1 327	85.5	21.8	—	1 285	59.9
Castlewood CDP	17 594	9 082	8 512	77.7	67.8	85.1	12 929	91.2	7.0	2.2	11 587	54.8
Cimarron Hills CDP	7 782	4 032	3 750	80.5	72.6	85.1	5 579	94.1	17.8	8.8	4 991	66.3
Colorado Springs city	213 358	110 850	102 508	70.8	61.7	85.1	138 022	90.7	12.9	1.3	123 234	59.3
Fort Carson CDP	8 679	2 014	6 665	88.4	56.6	85.1	7 313	97.7	23.1	.5	6 374	42.5
Highlands Ranch CDP	6 862	3 449	3 413	82.6	70.8	85.1	5 385	91.7	7.4	1.2	4 231	58.6
Littleton city (pt.)	3 691	1 891	1 800	80.7	73.8	85.1	2 838	94.7	9.4	1.6	2 441	65.2
Security-Widefield CDP	17 134	8 789	8 345	70.3	61.1	85.1	11 038	94.7	13.3	.3	9 824	65.6
Southglenn CDP (pt.)	17 564	9 129	8 435	77.0	67.4	85.1	12 959	90.9	7.4	2.3	11 245	60.8
District 6	420 926	217 120	203 806	75.9	69.0	85.1	299 838	90.7	11.6	3.0	270 708	68.1
County	210 239	110 174	100 065	76.3	69.4	85.1	150 798	90.5	11.7	3.1	137 028	68.3
Arapahoe County (pt.)	210 687	106 946	103 741	75.4	68.6	85.1	149 040	90.8	11.5	2.8	133 680	67.8
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Applewood CDP (pt.)	8 934	4 513	4 421	69.8	64.6	85.1	5 785	89.5	11.8	2.5	5 193	75.3
Arvada city (pt.)	12	6	6	100.0	100.0	100.0	12	100.0	—	—	12	100.0
Aurora city (pt.)	124 666	65 326	59 340	80.7	74.7	85.1	94 984	91.7	12.5	3.0	86 709	71.3
Calumet city	17 565	8 941	8 624	78.7	70.6	85.1	12 897	92.0	11.1	2.5	11 692	68.2
Englewood city	23 684	12 434	11 250	68.6	60.9	85.1	15 057	85.9	12.6	4.2	13 533	70.0
Golden city	10 933	5 022	5 911	68.1	64.8	85.1	6 945	84.7	10.7	2.7	5 805	67.6
Ken Caryl CDP	16 592	8 237	8 355	84.6	77.2	85.1	13 343	92.7	11.8	2.5	12 180	68.5
Lakewood city (pt.)	101 275	52 613	48 662	73.7	68.3	85.1	69 842	90.5	11.6	3.5	62 438	77.4
Littleton city (pt.)	22 598	11 891	10 707	69.1	61.4	85.1	14 353	89.5	10.6	2.7	12 244	69.9
Southglenn CDP (pt.)	14 688	7 631	7 057	72.0	63.3	85.1	9 942	89.7	9.8	3.7	9 205	63.4
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies, all parents in household in labor force	3 513	3 884	21 512	3 884	21 512	3 884	3 884	3 884	3 884	3 884	3 884	3 884

Table 21. Disability Status: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years						Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over				Percent in labor force of civilian noninstitutional- ized persons 16 to 64 years with—			
	Total	Percent with a work disability		Percent with a mobility or self- core limitation			Total	Percent with a mobility or self-care limitation			A work disability	No work disability	A mobility limitation	No mobility limitation
		Total	Prevented from working	Total	Mobility limitation	Self-core limitation		Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation				
The State	2 134 254	7.8	3.3	3.2	1.6	2.2	311 442	17.1	13.5	9.4	48.4	81.8	27.9	80.1
District 1	355 988	9.4	4.4	5.0	2.3	3.7	69 516	20.4	15.6	11.5	44.2	82.7	30.0	80.3
COUNTY														
Adams County (pt.)	29 737	11.5	6.0	5.6	2.3	4.4	4 198	18.3	13.7	10.4	37.2	80.6	27.4	76.7
Arapahoe County (pt.)	20 806	10.8	4.4	5.1	2.8	3.4	3 734	15.3	11.5	9.4	50.5	81.9	38.7	79.6
Denver County	305 445	9.2	4.2	5.0	2.3	3.6	61 584	20.8	16.0	11.7	44.6	83.0	29.5	80.6
Jefferson County (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Aurora city (pt.)	33 912	11.3	5.2	5.1	2.5	3.6	5 335	16.3	12.3	9.8	43.3	81.3	36.9	78.0
Commerce City city (pt.)	9 465	13.5	7.7	7.9	3.2	6.3	1 475	20.7	15.1	10.6	35.7	78.5	17.9	74.5
Denver city	305 445	9.2	4.2	5.0	2.3	3.6	61 584	20.8	16.0	11.7	44.6	83.0	29.5	80.6
Lakewood city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District 2	377 540	6.5	2.2	2.5	1.2	1.8	40 835	16.9	13.9	9.3	57.1	83.4	31.8	82.4
COUNTY														
Adams County (pt.)	102 162	7.4	2.8	3.2	1.5	2.2	10 691	20.0	16.9	10.8	51.8	84.7	29.9	83.0
Boulder County	160 902	5.4	1.8	1.9	1.0	1.4	16 215	16.8	13.9	8.8	59.0	81.0	30.2	80.3
Clear Creek County	5 230	6.5	2.5	2.7	1.3	1.7	544	14.0	11.0	8.8	50.4	86.4	45.6	84.6
Gilpin County	2 183	9.7	2.1	2.7	1.4	2.2	220	15.9	12.7	6.4	59.9	82.3	38.7	80.8
Jefferson County (pt.)	107 063	7.2	2.1	2.6	1.3	1.9	13 165	14.7	11.5	8.8	60.3	85.8	34.8	84.6
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Applewood CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arvado city (pt.)	60 280	7.0	2.1	2.6	1.3	1.8	6 527	13.7	11.3	8.1	60.5	85.1	31.6	84.0
Boulder city	65 325	4.4	1.4	1.5	1.0	1.2	5 998	18.6	16.6	9.0	59.9	76.4	29.6	76.1
Broomfield city (pt.)	16 276	5.1	1.4	1.8	.6	1.2	1 363	14.2	10.3	9.8	61.6	85.6	40.6	84.6
Lafayette city	9 474	7.2	3.3	3.1	1.3	2.2	807	20.1	16.4	12.6	50.4	87.5	10.7	85.8
Longmont city	33 211	7.2	2.4	2.8	1.4	2.3	4 629	15.0	12.2	7.8	56.0	84.9	29.9	83.5
Louisville city	8 201	3.8	.7	1.1	.7	.8	582	10.8	3.8	7.0	72.7	87.4	68.4	86.9
Northglenn city (pt.)	18 761	7.3	3.0	3.2	1.5	2.5	1 849	19.1	17.5	11.5	49.0	84.3	29.2	82.5
Sherrelwood CDP	11 332	7.7	2.9	4.5	2.1	3.0	1 074	24.0	20.3	16.3	56.2	81.6	43.2	80.4
Thornton city (pt.)	21 221	6.2	2.3	2.9	1.4	2.0	1 393	26.6	20.9	15.9	56.8	86.9	29.3	85.8
Welby CDP (pt.)	344	17.4	10.5	2.6	2.6	—	161	21.1	21.1	—	25.0	86.3	—	77.6
Westminster city (pt.)	49 973	6.2	2.0	2.3	1.1	1.6	3 446	18.0	15.5	8.5	58.3	86.9	31.6	85.7
Wheat Ridge city	18 362	10.2	3.1	3.6	1.9	2.6	5 270	14.9	10.6	8.5	55.4	85.1	30.5	83.1
District 3	345 342	9.1	4.6	3.4	1.9	2.5	65 544	16.2	13.1	9.0	39.4	78.9	23.2	76.3
COUNTY														
Alamosa County	8 629	6.6	3.2	4.9	3.5	4.1	1 177	20.1	16.4	11.0	45.5	76.6	64.7	74.9
Archuleta County	3 287	10.7	4.2	2.3	1.5	1.3	616	13.1	11.2	8.0	47.9	74.2	32.7	72.0
Chaffee County	6 933	11.7	5.9	3.0	1.9	2.0	2 025	12.0	11.1	6.3	39.2	78.8	15.5	75.3
Conejos County	4 093	12.1	6.8	3.2	2.2	2.0	1 013	24.0	21.8	12.0	31.3	71.5	14.3	67.8
Costilla County	1 833	12.2	8.3	5.7	3.9	3.8	521	20.0	18.0	14.8	26.9	65.8	9.9	63.1
Custer County	1 188	14.7	8.2	3.9	3.2	2.0	284	13.7	10.6	8.8	29.7	72.3	26.3	67.3
Delta County	11 529	11.7	6.6	3.2	2.2	1.8	4 432	11.9	11.0	5.5	32.4	73.0	10.5	69.5
Dolores County	920	11.5	7.2	2.0	1.2	1.2	220	16.8	16.8	9.5	27.4	74.2	—	69.6
Douglas County (pt.)	2 104	6.4	2.1	1.9	.8	1.1	308	11.0	9.1	8.4	50.7	80.9	—	79.6
Eagle County	15 962	4.0	1.3	2.1	.4	1.9	709	11.3	8.5	7.5	57.3	89.3	32.1	88.3
Fremont County (pt.)	7 453	10.8	6.0	3.5	2.7	1.7	2 738	13.2	11.0	8.0	34.7	79.2	16.3	76.1
Garfield County	19 263	7.3	2.6	2.9	1.5	2.0	2 728	15.5	13.9	6.0	56.1	83.1	35.5	81.8
Grand County	5 491	5.3	1.7	3.0	1.1	2.3	611	9.0	5.4	6.1	56.1	86.9	37.7	85.9
Gunnison County	7 691	5.7	2.2	.8	.6	.4	615	6.3	6.3	.8	52.2	76.5	10.6	75.5
Hinsdale County	327	6.7	2.1	1.8	1.8	—	59	10.2	10.2	6.8	68.2	85.9	33.3	85.7
Huerfano County	3 342	9.1	5.3	6.8	2.7	6.0	1 191	23.7	16.0	15.2	34.9	69.2	37.8	66.9
Jackson County	1 038	3.9	1.0	1.2	.9	.7	172	14.5	14.5	11.0	47.5	78.5	22.2	77.7
Jefferson County (pt.)	2 113	4.6	.4	.4	—	.4	180	8.3	8.3	—	76.5	84.8	—	84.8
Lake County	3 926	7.2	2.9	4.0	1.3	3.6	478	19.5	17.8	11.3	51.1	83.0	—	81.8
La Plata County	21 500	7.6	2.8	2.3	1.0	1.7	3 060	13.9	10.8	8.8	50.7	77.2	30.2	75.7
Mesa County	57 131	10.3	5.0	2.8	1.8	1.8	12 649	15.9	12.8	9.2	38.3	79.0	15.9	75.9
Mineral County	353	9.3	3.7	2.3	.8	2.3	84	13.1	9.5	3.6	45.5	73.4	—	71.4
Moffat County	7 041	7.3	3.7	2.6	1.9	1.0	883	15.4	10.2	8.8	41.9	81.9	26.7	80.0
Montezuma County	11 090	8.9	4.9	2.6	1.9	4.5	2 220	21.9	17.8	13.9	34.0	75.5	16.8	72.9
Montrose County	14 221	10.2	5.0	3.0	1.8	2.0	3 779	12.0	8.5	6.4	40.8	78.9	35.4	75.7
Ouray County	1 468	6.6	2.4	1.2	.9	.7	299	10.7	10.7	4.7	57.7	76.7	—	76.1
Park County	4 888	6.2	1.8	1.9	.3	1.8	531	5.8	4.1	1.7	60.8	75.1	35.3	74.3
Pitkin County	10 139	3.5	.7	1.3	.5	1.0	549	6.0	3.6	3.3	68.1	86.4	44.7	85.9
Pueblo County	74 197	12.7	7.8	5.9	3.3	4.3	17 670	20.3	16.0	11.6	31.1	74.0	21.1	70.1
Rio Blanco County	3 782	6.8	3.3	3.2	1.2	2.6	525	12.4	12.4	6.7	42.9	78.0	15.2	76.3
Rio Grande County	6 268	11.9	7.6	5.0	3.0	4.0	1 397	11.9	10.3	4.7	29.8	76.1	7.4	72.5
Routt County	10 040	4.1	1.2	1.3	.6	1.1	772	8.4	6.1	4.4	62.1	87.4	31.6	86.7
Saguache County	2 707	9.9	3.9	1.8	1.5	.8	575	18.3	16.3	8.5	42.4	74.6	32.5	72.0
San Juan County	519	6.6	2.7	3.5	—	3.5	33	21.2	21.2	15.2	52.9	74.4	—	73.0
San Miguel County	2 744	4.3	1.7	1.1	.9	.8	158	23.4	20.3	5.1	47.5	88.3	7.7	87.3
Summit County	10 132	3.2	.7	1.0	.6	.8	283	7.8	7.8	3.5	64.6	90.8	52.4	90.2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Canon City city (pt.)	4 364	11.8	6.0	3.7	3.1	1.5	1 898	14.8	12.3	8.0	38.2	77.4	13.4	74.7
Clifton CDP	7 812	10.0	4.7	2.5	1.6	1.5	1 078	10.9	9.7	6.0	37.1	80.8	8.7	77.5
Durango city	8 636	6.7	2.3	2.1	1.0	1.7	1 373	15.7	9.9	12.5	56.5	72.1	37.6	71.4
Grand Junction city	17 494	12.3	6.1	3.3	2.1	2.0	5 142	18.2	13.5	10.6	35.2	77.7	7.0	73.9
Pueblo city	58 719	13.1	8.1	6.4	3.4	4.7	14 762	21.2	16.5	12.3	31.2	74.0	20.7	70.0
District 4	347 478	7.6	3.3	2.8	1.5	1.9	56 583	15.9	12.3	9.0	46.4	79.9	25.8	78.2

Table 21. **Disability Status: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years						Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over				Percent in labor force of civilian noninstitutional- ized persons 16 to 64 years with—			
	Percent with a work disability			Percent with a mobility or self- care limitation			Percent with a mobility or self-care limitation							
	Total	Prevented from working	Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation	Total	Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation	A work disability	No work disability	A mobility limitation	No mobility limitation	
District 4—Can.														
COUNTY														
Adams County (pt.)	41 293	8.3	3.5	4.0	1.9	2.7	4 475	19.8	14.0	11.5	49.4	83.4	26.4	81.7
Arapahoe County (pt.)	12 959	4.4	1.6	1.0	.6	.8	589	28.7	19.4	21.4	56.1	82.4	27.2	81.6
Baca County	2 552	9.8	4.8	2.4	1.0	1.8	881	13.8	12.5	6.7	29.5	73.9	—	70.2
Bent County	2 665	12.2	8.5	3.0	2.6	1.4	835	9.0	7.7	8.4	28.2	71.9	—	68.4
Cheyenne County	1 344	5.0	2.5	.7	.3	.6	335	11.0	10.1	6.9	37.3	81.8	25.0	79.7
Crowley County	1 644	14.8	10.1	3.6	3.2	1.5	520	10.0	9.2	5.0	23.4	73.2	18.9	67.4
Elbert County	6 141	6.2	2.4	3.5	1.5	2.4	731	10.3	9.8	4.5	48.5	83.2	32.6	81.8
Kiowa County	918	10.5	5.1	1.6	.8	.9	306	17.3	16.7	9.5	47.9	80.9	57.1	77.6
Kit Carson County	4 047	7.1	3.4	1.0	1.0	.9	1 094	8.7	7.4	2.2	46.5	81.1	25.6	79.2
Larimer County	125 095	6.3	2.3	2.2	1.1	1.5	16 858	15.2	11.8	8.8	50.9	79.5	30.1	78.2
Las Animas County	7 871	10.4	6.5	6.5	3.2	4.4	2 609	21.8	15.5	12.8	23.1	71.2	12.4	68.0
Lincoln County	2 566	10.2	5.0	3.0	1.5	2.1	817	17.5	15.4	10.5	44.1	82.9	7.9	80.0
Logan County	10 559	9.7	3.9	2.5	1.3	1.9	2 521	17.0	12.1	9.6	51.2	82.2	23.3	79.9
Morgan County	12 350	7.7	4.0	4.2	1.7	3.6	2 999	13.8	8.7	9.1	40.1	82.3	20.0	80.0
Otero County	11 346	12.4	7.7	4.2	3.2	2.0	3 144	17.5	15.0	9.0	29.5	77.0	15.4	72.9
Phillips County	2 344	7.1	2.6	1.4	1.4	.3	811	12.1	11.0	6.5	55.7	76.3	42.4	75.3
Prowers County	7 887	8.8	3.4	3.2	1.3	2.4	1 614	17.9	13.9	11.0	48.4	77.7	30.4	75.7
Sedgwick County	1 494	10.7	5.4	1.4	.6	.9	587	11.9	11.9	6.0	37.5	84.6	22.2	79.9
Washington County	2 783	6.9	3.3	1.7	1.3	.9	827	9.8	7.9	4.2	39.8	77.4	28.6	75.4
Weld County	84 448	8.0	3.4	2.8	1.5	1.9	12 614	16.2	12.5	8.8	48.1	79.6	27.2	77.9
Yuma County	5 172	8.8	4.2	3.7	2.1	2.4	1 416	12.0	10.7	5.1	42.2	77.8	42.1	75.3
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Aurora city (pt.)	322	4.7	—	1.6	—	1.6	27	—	—	—	100.0	80.1	—	81.1
Brighton city	8 298	9.1	3.6	4.1	2.5	2.4	1 497	22.4	18.0	10.6	48.9	84.4	26.0	82.6
Broomfield city (pt.)	29	—	—	48.3	—	48.3	17	—	—	—	—	69.0	—	69.0
Commerce City city (pt.)	654	5.2	2.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	82	7.3	7.3	7.3	58.8	87.1	—	86.6
Fort Collins city	62 639	4.7	1.5	2.0	.8	1.5	6 392	16.2	12.7	9.8	56.2	76.2	32.2	75.6
Greeley city	39 878	7.3	3.3	2.8	1.3	2.2	6 142	19.7	13.6	11.9	47.0	78.3	34.3	76.6
Loveland city	22 752	7.3	3.3	2.2	1.4	1.3	4 410	16.9	13.4	10.5	43.9	83.8	24.8	81.7
Northglenn city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sterling city	6 099	11.0	4.9	3.5	1.7	2.8	1 590	23.4	15.6	14.3	49.1	81.5	27.7	78.8
Thamonton city (pt.)	14 627	7.1	3.5	3.3	1.4	2.6	1 083	20.3	11.5	12.9	42.3	84.4	16.9	82.3
Welby CDP (pt.)	6 522	8.5	3.3	6.2	2.4	4.6	486	19.5	13.4	13.0	56.6	83.2	51.9	81.6
Westminster city (pt.)	887	7.1	1.6	1.5	.8	.7	37	8.1	8.1	8.1	65.1	81.4	—	80.9
District 5	335 681	8.1	3.2	2.8	1.6	1.9	38 011	16.8	13.8	8.3	49.4	80.4	25.7	78.8
COUNTY														
Arapahoe County (pt.)	43 107	3.0	.8	1.6	.7	1.3	2 107	13.9	11.6	6.4	60.9	81.2	50.9	80.8
Douglas County (pt.)	38 461	6.1	1.5	1.7	.8	1.3	2 095	11.6	9.9	4.4	65.4	84.1	25.9	83.4
El Paso County	236 870	9.0	3.6	3.1	1.8	2.1	30 150	17.2	14.2	8.5	48.1	79.8	24.1	77.9
Fremont County (pt.)	8 985	15.8	9.9	5.5	4.4	3.5	2 778	19.3	14.7	10.4	31.4	76.0	22.0	71.1
Teller County	8 258	7.8	3.4	1.6	1.4	1.0	881	14.9	12.8	8.6	47.3	81.6	30.7	79.6
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Aurora city (pt.)	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0	—	100.0
Canon City city (pt.)	1 969	14.1	7.9	9.9	6.8	7.0	804	22.5	16.0	14.9	39.4	80.5	30.8	77.9
Castlewood CDP	16 642	2.8	.6	.9	.5	.7	906	10.5	8.4	6.3	65.9	81.0	55.7	80.7
Cimarron Hills CDP	6 533	9.9	3.4	2.3	1.4	1.2	385	12.7	11.4	8.8	53.4	84.6	23.1	82.3
Colorado Springs city	173 746	8.9	3.6	3.1	1.8	2.1	24 333	17.5	14.2	8.7	49.2	80.6	27.8	78.7
Fort Carson CDP	1 920	6.0	2.7	2.3	2.1	.5	7	—	—	—	32.8	48.5	19.5	48.2
Highlands Ranch CDP	6 720	4.3	.5	1.1	.5	.8	142	22.5	7.0	15.5	64.8	84.6	44.4	83.9
Littleton city (pt.)	3 542	3.4	1.1	1.1	.7	.6	149	4.0	—	4.0	47.5	84.3	76.0	83.1
Security-Widefield CDP	14 614	10.5	4.5	3.8	1.9	2.6	1 410	19.1	14.9	7.9	42.7	77.6	5.8	75.3
Southglenn CDP (pt.)	16 524	3.5	1.3	2.8	1.0	2.3	916	16.8	14.4	7.8	57.0	81.5	45.6	81.0
District 6	372 225	6.5	2.1	2.5	1.2	1.8	40 953	15.2	12.0	8.3	58.3	85.1	31.9	84.0
COUNTY														
Arapahoe County (pt.)	185 038	6.1	2.1	2.6	1.3	1.8	21 366	15.5	12.5	8.6	55.3	85.5	29.7	84.4
Jefferson County (pt.)	187 187	6.9	2.0	2.4	1.1	1.7	19 587	14.8	11.3	8.0	60.8	84.7	34.4	83.6
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Applewood CDP (pt.)	7 347	7.5	2.7	2.4	1.3	1.6	1 414	16.7	14.4	9.8	60.6	82.3	32.0	81.3
Arvado city (pt.)	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0	—	100.0
Aurora city (pt.)	112 920	5.4	1.7	2.4	1.1	1.7	8 786	15.9	12.5	9.9	58.6	87.3	33.6	86.3
Columbine CDP	16 342	5.9	1.5	2.2	.8	1.8	1 202	12.6	10.5	5.3	59.5	84.5	41.4	83.3
Englewood city	19 001	9.6	3.7	3.6	2.1	2.3	4 318	17.7	15.0	8.5	52.0	86.6	27.5	84.5
Golden city	9 334	8.2	2.3	3.3	2.2	2.2	1 284	15.7	12.1	8.3	58.9	79.6	35.6	78.9
Ken Caryl CDP	16 127	4.5	1.1	1.3	.8	.7	454	13.7	11.2	7.0	68.6	87.1	40.5	86.7
Lakewood city (pt.)	86 451	7.9	2.4	3.0	1.3	2.1	11 665	14.8	11.1	8.0	59.2	86.3	35.5	84.8
Littleton city (pt.)	18 502	8.3	3.5	4.4	2.2	3.3	3 635	15.1	12.2	7.0	48.7	84.7	28.4	82.8
Southglenn CDP (pt.)	12 775	4.9	1.6	1.2	.9	.8	1 893	9.4	8.6	4.4	59.7	80.7	33.9	80.1

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS OF THE 103RD CONGRESS

Table 22. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Per capito income in 1989 (dollars)	Median income in 1989 (dollars)			Persons for whom poverty status is determined										Families with income in 1989 below pov- erty level	
		House- holds	Families	Non- family house- holds	Total	Income in 1989 below poverty level										Percent of all families
						All ages		Related children				Persons 65 years and over				
Number	Percent	Under 18 years		5 to 17 years		Number	Percent									
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent											
District 4—Con. COUNTY																
Adams County (pt.)	11 974	30 274	33 150	18 955	63 129	6 653	10.5	2 562	13.3	1 660	12.1	535	12.0	1 571	9.2	
Arapohoe County (pt.)	20 209	53 648	55 847	29 265	20 363	742	3.6	271	3.8	220	4.3	60	10.2	144	2.5	
Baco County	9 571	18 602	23 054	8 740	4 478	853	19.0	242	21.1	171	20.0	176	20.0	198	14.9	
Bent County	9 170	18 977	22 325	10 179	4 693	957	20.4	350	25.8	239	22.7	156	18.7	195	15.4	
Cheyenne County	11 382	24 341	30 053	13 380	2 347	273	11.6	101	13.4	73	13.6	42	12.5	56	9.0	
Crowley County	6 978	16 088	18 345	9 455	2 908	693	23.8	263	32.4	169	28.5	97	18.7	163	19.8	
Elbert County	14 566	36 273	38 193	19 241	9 546	654	6.9	197	6.7	123	5.5	87	11.9	156	5.7	
Kiowa County	10 305	21 417	26 779	9 760	1 657	228	13.8	52	10.7	36	9.3	74	24.2	54	11.7	
Kit Carson County	11 385	23 125	27 648	11 057	7 071	1 076	15.2	373	17.8	271	17.7	235	21.5	219	10.7	
Lorimer County	13 968	29 686	36 931	16 161	179 324	21 466	12.0	4 819	10.4	3 048	9.2	1 607	9.5	3 121	6.6	
Los Animos County	8 934	16 286	20 844	8 115	13 350	3 498	26.2	1 144	33.4	749	29.0	639	24.5	769	20.7	
Lincoln County	10 052	20 595	24 173	11 250	4 419	789	17.9	286	24.8	196	24.1	152	18.6	162	12.8	
Logon County	10 899	22 065	26 436	10 893	17 136	2 555	14.9	845	18.5	606	18.0	411	16.3	514	10.4	
Morgan County	10 928	22 849	27 463	12 337	21 375	3 414	16.0	1 331	20.5	835	17.7	459	15.3	725	12.4	
Otero County	9 573	18 178	22 239	9 018	19 664	4 698	23.9	1 909	33.3	1 377	32.0	570	18.1	1 076	19.6	
Phillips County	10 444	21 484	26 051	11 051	4 120	579	14.1	184	17.0	113	14.1	133	16.4	131	11.0	
Prowers County	9 662	20 625	23 931	11 689	13 121	2 756	21.0	1 127	27.3	764	25.0	312	19.3	604	16.9	
Sedgwick County	9 901	19 335	23 569	10 602	2 655	305	11.5	103	16.0	66	13.1	48	8.2	59	7.4	
Washington County	10 473	20 637	24 351	10 405	4 767	748	15.7	288	22.2	204	20.7	97	11.7	157	11.0	
Weld County	11 350	25 642	30 800	13 973	127 344	19 594	15.4	6 839	18.9	4 608	17.8	1 564	12.4	3 622	10.6	
Yumo County	10 713	22 249	26 465	11 935	8 809	1 171	13.3	381	15.0	304	15.6	201	14.2	263	10.7	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Aurora city (pt.)	15 386	38 304	46 500	5 210	463	20	4.3	—	—	—	—	20	74.1	—	—	
Brighton city	12 112	27 126	32 697	13 598	13 352	1 751	13.1	692	17.2	411	13.9	214	14.3	421	11.5	
Broomfield city (pt.)	3 281	5 000—	5 000—	—	46	26	56.5	—	—	—	—	17	100.0	9	60.0	
Commerce City city (pt.)	10 443	26 995	26 941	7 902	1 077	124	11.5	54	15.6	34	12.0	—	—	32	10.1	
Fort Collins city	13 439	26 826	37 491	14 962	82 061	13 910	17.0	2 160	11.2	1 369	10.2	731	11.4	1 573	8.0	
Greeley city	11 461	23 462	30 705	13 752	56 741	11 044	19.5	3 335	22.9	2 112	21.0	725	11.8	1 787	12.2	
Loveland city	13 345	30 548	35 139	17 054	36 863	2 899	7.9	1 068	10.1	631	8.3	427	9.7	596	5.7	
Northglenn city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sterling city	10 189	20 189	24 650	10 808	10 000	1 691	16.9	552	21.2	373	19.9	283	17.8	323	11.9	
Thornton city (pt.)	11 591	30 435	32 132	22 302	22 193	2 258	10.2	972	13.9	633	13.5	79	7.3	522	8.9	
Welby COP (pt.)	11 302	31 139	33 417	23 205	9 528	904	9.5	362	12.8	249	11.8	45	9.3	218	8.6	
Westminster city (pt.)	12 125	29 550	35 179	16 563	1 329	116	8.7	53	12.8	36	14.8	3	8.1	22	5.9	
District 5	15 370	33 348	38 651	20 264	528 462	46 854	8.9	17 463	11.5	10 814	10.2	3 185	8.4	10 200	6.9	
COUNTY																
Arapohoe County (pt.)	23 210	59 075	62 326	39 358	63 066	1 372	2.2	555	2.8	461	3.1	22	1.0	293	1.6	
Oouglas County (pt.)	20 920	51 921	54 393	35 357	57 075	1 824	3.2	653	3.7	440	3.6	105	5.0	394	2.4	
El Paso County	13 664	29 604	33 932	19 164	380 785	39 519	10.4	15 030	14.1	9 078	12.3	2 428	8.1	8 542	8.1	
Fremont County (pt.)	8 873	17 466	22 311	8 376	15 181	2 888	19.0	833	22.2	558	19.6	533	19.2	656	15.2	
Teller County	13 698	32 209	35 370	17 409	12 355	1 251	10.1	392	11.1	277	10.7	97	11.0	315	8.6	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Aurora city (pt.)	49 836	102 264	102 264	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Canon City city (pt.)	8 182	12 411	18 205	7 686	3 567	1 017	28.5	274	32.2	156	28.1	255	31.7	206	23.1	
Castlewood CDP	24 674	61 410	64 103	47 149	24 357	317	1.3	81	1.1	77	1.3	8	.9	72	1.0	
Cimarron Hills CDP	10 091	25 436	27 148	18 961	11 121	1 125	10.1	456	12.8	293	12.5	59	15.3	268	8.7	
Colorado Springs city	14 243	28 928	34 113	19 047	275 562	29 973	10.9	11 050	15.0	6 538	13.1	1 894	7.8	6 431	8.6	
Fort Carson CDP	8 290	21 143	21 076	—	5 986	495	8.3	295	10.6	121	7.3	—	—	101	6.3	
Highlands Ronch CDP	23 305	59 039	61 928	41 433	10 173	150	1.5	40	1.2	13	.6	11	7.7	20	.7	
Littleton city (pt.)	21 777	54 630	59 008	41 414	5 142	171	3.3	88	5.6	81	7.4	—	—	42	2.9	
Security-Widefield CDP	11 361	31 846	33 113	20 113	23 638	1 540	6.5	655	9.1	451	8.5	78	5.5	322	4.7	
Southglenn CDP (pt.)	21 025	55 060	59 130	32 885	24 178	682	2.8	294	3.9	227	4.0	14	1.5	132	1.9	
District 6	18 289	37 333	43 922	24 269	541 396	30 769	5.7	9 611	6.9	6 104	6.2	2 405	5.9	5 902	4.0	
COUNTY																
Arapohoe County (pt.)	18 380	35 106	41 704	23 634	271 912	15 986	5.9	5 221	7.5	3 291	6.8	1 213	5.7	3 126	4.3	
Jefferson County (pt.)	18 198	40 239	45 948	25 110	269 484	14 783	5.5	4 390	6.3	2 813	5.7	1 192	6.1	2 776	3.7	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Applewood CDP (pt.)	19 044	39 133	44 764	21 354	10 877	516	4.7	66	2.8	47	2.7	111	7.9	68	2.1	
Arvodo city (pt.)	14 251	41 250	41 250	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Aurora city (pt.)	16 539	36 249	41 824	26 113	165 230	7 735	4.7	2 770	6.1	1 756	5.6	413	4.7	1 562	3.5	
Columbine CDP	19 438	52 697	55 154	35 607	23 929	415	1.7	85	1.2	51	.9	—	—	61	.9	
Englewood city	13 514	25 422	30 373	18 052	28 858	3 146	10.9	950	15.7	614	15.0	337	7.8	581	7.7	
Golden city	14 969	29 099	35 602	19 554	12 070	1 390	11.5	247	10.5	153	9.5	96	7.5	253	7.8	
Ken Caryl CDP	17 503	46 896	49 838	32 917	24 289	663	2.7	259	3.1	229	4.1	23	5.1	138	2.1	
Lokewood city (pt.)	16 726	34 054	40 231	22 485	123 078	9 348	7.6	2 986	10.8	1 780	9.4	804	6.9	1 772	5.2	
Littleton city (pt.)	17 743	30 824	40 480	17 857	27 988	2 261	8.1	657	10.2	392	8.8	280	7.7	419	5.5	
Southglenn CDP (pt.)	20 517	47 370	51 812	27 241	18 760	499	2.7	129	2.8	111	3.2	50	2.6	84	1.5	

Table 23. **Selected Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Congressional District American Indian Area		American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut														
		Persons 3 years and over— Enrolled in ele- mentary or high school	Persons 16 to 19 years			Persons 25 years and over			Persons 16 years and over			Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Persons for whom poverty status is deter- mined			
			Total	Not enrolled in school and not high school graduate		Total	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bache- lor's degree or higher	Total	Civilian labor force			Total	Percent with income in 1989 below poverty level	Persons 5 to 17 years	
				Total	Not in labor force					Total	Percent unem- ployed					
All persons	Total	Total	Total	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bache- lor's degree or higher	Total	Total	Percent unem- ployed	Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Total	Percent with income in 1989 below poverty level	Total	Percent with income in 1989 below poverty level			
District 3-----	549 120	1 745	609	109	67	4 100	67.6	9.7	5 377	3 302	14.3	7 025	7 462	35.0	1 836	38.1
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND																
All areas-----	8 998	525	173	33	21	1 021	63.3	5.1	1 370	843	15.9	5 539	2 076	39.9	533	41.5
Southern Ute Reservation, CO-----	7 886	271	104	17	9	495	75.2	7.9	682	429	16.1	6 124	1 037	31.0	280	29.3
Ute Mountain Reservation and Trust Lands, CO-NM-UT (pt.)-----	1 112	254	69	16	12	526	52.1	2.5	688	414	15.7	4 963	1 039	48.9	253	54.9

Table 24. Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
UNITS IN STRUCTURE							
Owner-occupied housing units							
1, detached	798 607	120 779	137 216	139 207	132 660	127 312	141 433
1, attached	660 581	99 965	114 645	109 377	110 969	111 324	114 301
2	42 024	6 382	7 593	3 532	3 030	6 582	14 905
3 or 4	4 861	1 460	604	970	697	651	479
5 to 9	5 701	1 102	1 152	861	570	568	1 448
10 to 19	6 411	1 217	1 313	725	361	530	2 265
20 to 49	6 643	1 803	1 382	752	176	402	2 128
50 or more	6 430	3 536	687	389	124	159	1 535
Mobile home or trailer	4 354	2 137	254	48	104	213	1 598
Other	57 698	2 341	9 042	21 743	16 019	6 411	2 142
	3 904	836	544	810	610	472	632
Renter-occupied housing units							
1, detached	483 882	121 996	72 764	71 678	69 791	71 702	75 951
1, attached	138 573	25 078	18 135	28 948	27 855	23 186	15 371
2	34 373	8 519	5 539	3 146	3 109	5 873	8 187
3 or 4	24 786	6 166	3 243	5 128	5 012	3 216	2 021
5 to 9	41 052	7 744	6 285	7 621	7 026	7 641	4 735
10 to 19	45 277	10 212	7 520	5 997	6 203	6 639	8 706
20 to 49	70 131	17 963	13 000	6 111	8 212	8 764	16 081
50 or more	68 377	21 624	11 845	4 542	5 416	10 642	14 308
Mobile home or trailer	40 757	22 811	5 087	2 441	1 706	3 079	5 633
Other	15 722	737	1 525	6 456	4 748	1 986	270
	4 834	1 142	585	1 288	504	676	639
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT							
All housing units							
1989 to March 1990	1 477 349	277 289	227 746	287 330	226 458	223 422	235 104
1985 to 1988	17 347	1 078	2 328	5 161	3 091	3 556	2 133
1980 to 1984	128 898	9 371	22 894	17 830	18 213	34 534	26 056
1970 to 1979	219 302	19 786	30 036	49 462	28 560	43 201	48 257
1960 to 1969	426 405	46 943	76 307	88 417	69 184	64 031	81 523
1950 to 1959	228 043	46 421	47 088	33 144	29 852	33 105	38 433
1940 to 1949	186 792	61 300	29 109	27 432	23 857	21 017	24 077
1939 or earlier	78 327	29 530	5 698	17 488	12 758	6 213	6 640
Median	192 235	62 860	14 286	48 396	40 943	17 765	7 985
	1971	1958	1972	1972	1971	1975	1975
BEDROOMS							
All housing units							
No bedroom	1 477 349	277 289	227 746	287 330	226 458	223 422	235 104
1 bedroom	31 471	11 891	3 572	7 413	2 631	3 150	2 814
2 bedrooms	214 610	67 903	29 078	36 623	22 244	25 446	33 316
3 bedrooms	444 492	91 533	61 995	99 065	69 562	56 871	65 466
4 bedrooms	480 333	67 228	78 367	104 071	85 495	74 760	70 412
5 or more bedrooms	238 083	30 011	43 195	31 565	35 922	48 431	48 959
	68 360	8 723	11 539	8 593	10 604	14 764	14 137
Owner-occupied housing units							
No bedroom	798 607	120 779	137 216	139 207	132 660	127 312	141 433
1 bedroom	1 710	456	152	506	224	166	206
2 bedrooms	24 803	5 718	3 833	5 476	3 215	2 392	4 169
3 bedrooms	173 903	36 145	25 018	38 363	29 522	19 326	25 529
4 bedrooms	342 827	47 165	60 737	65 781	61 431	52 482	55 231
5 or more bedrooms	198 141	24 142	37 606	23 007	29 433	40 485	43 468
	57 223	7 153	9 870	6 074	8 835	12 461	12 830
Renter-occupied housing units							
No bedroom	483 882	121 996	72 764	71 678	69 791	71 702	75 951
1 bedroom	20 861	9 251	2 893	2 480	1 844	2 212	2 181
2 bedrooms	144 754	49 329	21 294	16 857	14 823	17 983	24 468
3 bedrooms	192 739	42 845	29 833	30 030	29 894	27 994	32 143
4 bedrooms	90 552	14 912	13 081	17 651	17 293	15 691	11 924
5 or more bedrooms	27 213	4 459	4 221	3 646	4 619	6 047	4 221
	7 763	1 200	1 442	1 014	1 318	1 775	1 014

Table 25. **Equipment and Fuels: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
PLUMBING FACILITIES							
All housing units	1 477 349	277 289	227 746	287 330	226 458	223 422	235 104
Complete plumbing facilities.....	1 465 571	276 329	226 101	281 584	224 427	222 556	234 574
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	11 778	960	1 645	5 746	2 031	866	530
Owner-occupied housing units	798 607	120 779	137 216	139 207	132 660	127 312	141 433
Complete plumbing facilities.....	796 138	120 574	136 899	138 270	132 138	127 002	141 255
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	2 469	205	317	937	522	310	178
Renter-occupied housing units	483 882	121 996	72 764	71 678	69 791	71 702	75 951
Complete plumbing facilities.....	481 759	121 539	72 435	71 041	69 446	71 550	75 748
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	2 123	457	329	637	345	152	203
SOURCE OF WATER							
All housing units	1 477 349	277 289	227 746	287 330	226 458	223 422	235 104
Public system or private company.....	1 344 307	276 507	213 390	227 822	194 913	205 828	225 847
Individual drilled well.....	110 516	617	11 562	45 136	28 380	16 266	8 555
Individual dug well.....	9 382	102	1 460	4 774	1 935	621	490
Some other source.....	13 144	63	1 334	9 598	1 230	707	212
SEWAGE DISPOSAL							
All housing units	1 477 349	277 289	227 746	287 330	226 458	223 422	235 104
Public sewer.....	1 283 186	275 882	209 001	201 558	174 856	198 207	223 682
Septic tank or cesspool.....	183 817	779	17 452	80 065	49 899	24 509	11 113
Other means.....	10 346	628	1 293	5 707	1 703	706	309
KITCHEN FACILITIES							
All housing units	1 477 349	277 289	227 746	287 330	226 458	223 422	235 104
Complete kitchen facilities.....	1 463 959	275 516	226 137	281 617	224 083	222 178	234 428
Lacking complete kitchen facilities.....	13 390	1 773	1 609	5 713	2 375	1 244	676
HOUSE HEATING FUEL							
Occupied housing units	1 282 489	242 775	209 980	210 885	202 451	199 014	217 384
Utility gas.....	987 745	197 137	175 473	123 742	148 242	161 871	181 280
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	61 291	2 056	4 582	21 472	21 762	8 096	3 323
Electricity.....	165 168	37 267	23 732	29 549	24 038	22 758	27 824
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	3 326	424	398	952	825	329	398
Cool or coke.....	5 331	40	110	4 446	349	237	149
Wood.....	42 348	488	3 179	27 958	5 064	3 801	1 858
Solar energy.....	4 181	304	661	1 223	679	712	602
Other fuel.....	9 507	3 580	1 264	1 178	1 195	841	1 449
No fuel used.....	3 592	1 479	581	365	297	369	501
TELEPHONE IN UNIT							
Occupied housing units	1 282 489	242 775	209 980	210 885	202 451	199 014	217 384
Telephone in unit.....	1 228 907	228 810	205 371	196 990	191 788	192 404	213 544
No telephone in unit.....	53 582	13 965	4 609	13 895	10 663	6 610	3 840
VEHICLES AVAILABLE							
Owner-occupied housing units	798 607	120 779	137 216	139 207	132 660	127 312	141 433
None.....	22 253	7 270	2 767	4 622	3 459	2 138	1 997
1.....	181 924	40 095	28 270	31 152	27 606	24 580	30 221
2.....	360 508	49 560	64 145	58 415	58 871	62 215	67 302
3 or more.....	233 922	23 854	42 034	45 018	42 724	38 379	41 913
Vehicles per household.....	2.1	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Renter-occupied housing units	483 882	121 996	72 764	71 678	69 791	71 702	75 951
None.....	66 739	30 366	7 046	8 253	7 459	7 253	6 362
1.....	230 250	61 550	34 565	31 398	29 934	34 848	37 955
2.....	142 994	23 933	23 571	23 286	23 198	23 645	25 361
3 or more.....	43 899	6 147	7 582	8 741	9 200	5 956	6 273
Vehicles per household.....	1.4	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM							
Owner-occupied housing units	798 607	120 779	137 216	139 207	132 660	127 312	141 433
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	2 469	205	317	937	522	310	178
1.00 or less.....	2 304	187	305	868	478	288	178
1.01 or more.....	165	18	12	69	44	22	—
Renter-occupied housing units	483 882	121 996	72 764	71 678	69 791	71 702	75 951
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	2 123	457	329	637	345	152	203
1.00 or less.....	1 877	372	310	569	298	132	196
1.01 or more.....	246	85	19	68	47	20	7
HOUSEHOLDER 55 YEARS AND OVER							
Occupied housing units	218 026	52 803	27 598	45 537	39 347	25 519	27 222
Owner-occupied housing units.....	163 506	34 961	20 943	36 824	30 607	19 198	20 973
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	856	99	17	362	288	52	38
No telephone in unit.....	4 388	1 174	216	1 380	982	468	168
No vehicle available.....	37 634	14 615	4 246	6 347	5 366	3 586	3 474

Table 26. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
Occupied housing units -----	1 282 489	242 775	209 980	210 885	202 451	199 014	217 384
PERSONS IN UNIT							
Owner-occupied housing units -----	798 607	120 779	137 216	139 207	132 660	127 312	141 433
1 person -----	155 928	34 502	23 788	27 724	23 618	19 949	26 347
2 persons -----	290 092	44 837	48 523	53 743	48 675	44 723	49 591
3 persons -----	141 405	18 449	26 201	22 646	22 432	24 639	27 038
4 persons -----	134 953	13 856	25 247	21 977	23 746	24 738	25 389
5 persons -----	52 775	5 815	9 438	8 917	9 780	9 650	9 175
6 persons -----	15 872	1 906	2 628	2 843	3 131	2 613	2 751
7 or more persons -----	7 582	1 414	1 391	1 357	1 278	1 000	1 142
Median -----	2.34	2.08	2.42	2.28	2.38	2.48	2.39
Renter-occupied housing units -----	483 882	121 996	72 764	71 678	69 791	71 702	75 951
1 person -----	185 528	60 069	26 588	24 172	22 264	22 921	29 514
2 persons -----	134 952	29 804	21 701	20 025	19 658	20 168	23 596
3 persons -----	71 625	13 707	11 386	11 757	11 246	12 520	11 009
4 persons -----	54 516	9 917	8 120	9 450	9 382	9 898	7 749
5 persons -----	23 621	4 908	3 392	3 851	4 349	4 362	2 759
6 persons -----	8 771	2 001	1 048	1 535	1 932	1 308	947
7 or more persons -----	4 869	1 590	529	888	960	525	377
Median -----	1.92	1.53	1.95	2.08	2.14	2.14	1.86
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT							
Owner-occupied housing units -----	798 607	120 779	137 216	139 207	132 660	127 312	141 433
1989 to March 1990 -----	90 439	10 548	15 391	16 621	14 710	17 118	16 051
1985 to 1988 -----	224 802	26 177	40 357	35 873	36 046	43 679	42 670
1980 to 1984 -----	146 916	18 580	26 038	24 957	24 312	23 963	29 066
1970 to 1979 -----	192 868	29 622	33 807	33 182	32 944	27 722	35 591
1960 to 1969 -----	80 218	18 288	14 397	13 045	12 788	9 424	12 276
1959 or earlier -----	63 364	17 564	7 226	15 529	11 860	5 406	5 779
Renter-occupied housing units -----	483 882	121 996	72 764	71 678	69 791	71 702	75 951
1989 to March 1990 -----	260 341	60 589	40 207	37 428	35 807	42 467	43 843
1985 to 1988 -----	161 893	40 361	25 261	24 650	23 108	23 013	25 500
1980 to 1984 -----	35 958	11 418	4 662	5 607	6 073	3 959	4 239
1970 to 1979 -----	19 067	7 120	2 109	2 907	3 382	1 713	1 836
1960 to 1969 -----	4 366	1 782	383	642	734	364	461
1959 or earlier -----	2 257	726	142	444	687	186	72
AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER							
Owner-occupied housing units -----	798 607	120 779	137 216	139 207	132 660	127 312	141 433
Under 25 years -----	9 402	1 139	1 946	1 909	1 943	1 167	1 498
25 to 34 years -----	134 509	17 974	25 909	19 220	21 902	23 955	25 549
35 to 44 years -----	218 062	27 663	41 089	33 823	34 786	37 853	42 848
45 to 54 years -----	151 843	19 548	27 678	24 373	23 736	26 729	29 779
55 to 64 years -----	121 085	19 494	19 651	23 058	19 686	18 410	20 786
65 to 74 years -----	100 489	20 543	13 479	22 066	17 502	12 462	14 437
75 years and over -----	63 017	14 418	7 464	14 758	13 105	6 736	6 536
Renter-occupied housing units -----	483 882	121 996	72 764	71 678	69 791	71 702	75 951
Under 25 years -----	71 392	14 234	12 657	10 090	13 126	11 023	10 262
25 to 34 years -----	176 040	42 837	27 346	24 004	22 727	28 349	30 777
35 to 44 years -----	107 149	26 461	16 566	16 754	14 362	15 752	17 254
45 to 54 years -----	46 890	12 035	6 107	7 580	6 788	6 771	7 609
55 to 64 years -----	27 891	8 587	3 433	4 537	4 048	3 486	3 800
65 to 74 years -----	25 978	8 505	3 182	4 159	3 756	3 280	3 096
75 years and over -----	28 542	9 337	3 473	4 554	4 984	3 041	3 153
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS							
Condominium housing units -----	124 032	24 238	18 110	27 960	6 921	11 561	35 242
Owner-occupied condominium housing units -----	49 824	12 174	8 634	3 169	2 661	5 165	18 021
Renter-occupied condominium housing units -----	43 249	8 929	7 796	5 436	3 513	4 643	12 932
Vacant condominium housing units -----	30 959	3 135	1 680	19 355	747	1 753	4 289
MEAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	45 473	43 673	48 618	35 493	39 198	50 681	54 979
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	23 503	21 763	25 296	21 617	20 763	24 831	27 622
GROSS RENT							
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	472 590	121 526	72 119	67 572	65 161	70 622	75 590
Less than \$100 -----	7 331	2 817	597	1 433	1 506	429	549
\$100 to \$199 -----	29 146	10 027	1 994	6 981	5 905	2 455	1 784
\$200 to \$299 -----	63 277	22 288	4 107	13 032	10 471	9 115	4 264
\$300 to \$399 -----	110 001	29 341	15 531	15 717	16 491	17 062	15 859
\$400 to \$499 -----	96 382	22 268	16 659	10 301	12 790	14 511	19 853
\$500 to \$599 -----	62 203	14 334	11 595	6 236	6 887	10 186	12 965
\$600 to \$749 -----	51 928	11 412	11 727	4 885	5 046	7 849	11 009
\$750 to \$999 -----	26 443	4 405	6 631	2 898	1 984	4 321	6 204
\$1,000 or more -----	9 593	1 699	2 028	1 557	580	1 879	1 850
No cash rent -----	16 286	2 935	1 250	4 532	3 501	2 815	1 253
Median (dollars) -----	418	382	477	361	379	432	473
Mean (dollars) -----	449	411	516	406	399	471	506

Table 27. Homeowner and Rental Financial Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS							
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	645 565	103 053	115 352	96 006	97 628	110 263	123 263
With a mortgage-----	496 121	71 963	95 436	59 482	68 544	94 632	106 064
Less than \$200-----	1 879	220	131	559	440	373	156
\$200 to \$299-----	14 368	3 099	1 519	2 958	2 399	3 030	1 363
\$300 to \$399-----	31 568	5 607	4 531	6 749	5 284	5 362	4 035
\$400 to \$499-----	39 890	6 834	5 474	8 928	6 631	5 402	6 621
\$500 to \$599-----	46 007	7 852	6 573	9 108	7 803	7 002	7 669
\$600 to \$799-----	114 154	19 368	20 931	14 598	18 737	19 257	21 263
\$800 to \$999-----	112 172	14 700	26 482	8 523	13 547	20 487	28 433
\$1,000 to \$1,499-----	103 490	10 481	24 121	5 928	10 576	24 776	27 608
\$1,500 to \$1,999-----	21 670	2 313	4 079	1 284	2 082	6 357	5 555
\$2,000 or more-----	10 923	1 489	1 595	847	1 045	2 586	3 361
Median (dollars)-----	800	732	861	618	726	865	883
Mean (dollars)-----	863	794	899	701	786	930	958
Not mortgaged-----	149 444	31 090	19 916	36 524	29 084	15 631	17 199
Less than \$100-----	4 054	468	134	1 844	1 142	354	112
\$100 to \$199-----	68 130	13 931	5 419	21 539	14 957	7 703	4 581
\$200 to \$299-----	55 904	11 770	10 656	10 052	10 391	4 930	8 105
\$300 to \$399-----	14 014	2 938	2 736	2 160	1 939	1 674	2 567
\$400 or more-----	7 342	1 983	971	929	655	970	1 834
Median (dollars)-----	203	207	234	180	192	198	240
Mean (dollars)-----	224	232	248	195	203	226	275
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	645 565	103 053	115 352	96 006	97 628	110 263	123 263
Less than \$20,000-----	116 983	23 916	12 989	29 312	23 641	14 861	12 264
Less than 20 percent-----	32 019	5 983	2 570	10 251	7 486	3 437	2 292
20 to 24 percent-----	12 086	2 498	1 344	3 332	2 651	1 336	925
25 to 29 percent-----	10 489	2 205	1 270	2 670	2 312	1 142	890
30 to 34 percent-----	9 033	1 764	915	2 419	1 937	1 070	928
35 percent or more-----	50 053	10 775	6 542	9 947	8 567	7 439	6 783
Not computed-----	3 303	691	348	693	688	437	446
Median-----	31.2	32.6	35.0+	26.4	27.9	35.0+	35.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	149 288	26 715	24 004	26 807	23 806	24 008	23 948
Less than 20 percent-----	58 972	11 837	7 927	14 470	10 208	7 731	6 799
20 to 24 percent-----	18 253	3 049	2 184	4 233	3 418	2 838	2 531
25 to 29 percent-----	21 766	3 792	3 523	3 362	3 684	3 897	3 508
30 to 34 percent-----	18 742	3 228	3 418	2 098	2 868	3 397	3 733
35 percent or more-----	31 511	4 805	6 952	2 621	3 622	6 145	7 366
Not computed-----	44	4	-	23	6	-	11
Median-----	24.3	22.5	27.7	18.5	22.5	26.8	28.8
\$35,000 to \$49,999-----	149 595	21 875	30 207	19 665	22 062	25 591	30 195
Less than 20 percent-----	64 136	11 191	10 517	12 430	10 785	9 194	10 019
20 to 24 percent-----	36 136	5 201	7 715	3 914	5 704	6 387	7 215
25 to 29 percent-----	27 671	3 257	6 760	1 946	3 298	5 226	7 184
30 to 34 percent-----	12 925	1 386	3 450	708	1 431	2 500	3 450
35 percent or more-----	8 715	840	1 755	667	842	2 284	2 327
Not computed-----	12	-	10	-	2	-	-
Median-----	21.5	19.5	23.0	15.8	20.2	22.8	23.5
\$50,000 or more-----	229 699	30 547	48 152	20 222	28 119	45 803	56 856
Less than 20 percent-----	159 702	24 180	32 216	16 213	21 057	28 014	38 022
20 to 24 percent-----	42 442	4 002	10 093	2 459	4 263	10 212	11 413
25 to 29 percent-----	17 162	1 403	3 852	835	1 659	4 753	4 660
30 to 34 percent-----	6 042	510	1 172	328	710	1 859	1 463
35 percent or more-----	4 225	436	795	352	425	924	1 293
Not computed-----	126	16	24	35	5	41	5
Median-----	14.4	12.6	14.9	12.5	13.4	16.3	15.0
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	472 590	121 526	72 119	67 572	65 161	70 622	75 590
Less than \$10,000-----	114 214	35 433	14 400	20 604	19 441	13 342	10 994
Less than 20 percent-----	3 878	1 413	325	745	909	239	247
20 to 24 percent-----	4 655	1 617	411	926	908	400	393
25 to 29 percent-----	7 747	2 784	672	1 704	1 410	612	565
30 to 34 percent-----	6 362	2 435	358	1 486	1 135	651	297
35 percent or more-----	81 456	24 518	11 356	13 383	13 419	10 422	8 358
Not computed-----	10 116	2 666	1 278	2 360	1 660	1 018	1 134
Median-----	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999-----	129 350	34 233	18 767	18 140	18 936	20 901	18 373
Less than 20 percent-----	12 126	4 135	716	2 797	2 385	1 409	684
20 to 24 percent-----	18 646	6 051	1 984	2 891	2 877	2 900	1 943
25 to 29 percent-----	6 631	6 831	3 162	3 477	3 429	4 167	3 589
30 to 34 percent-----	21 826	5 423	3 071	2 539	3 055	3 922	3 816
35 percent or more-----	47 208	11 043	9 545	5 007	5 992	7 572	8 049
Not computed-----	4 889	750	289	1 429	1 198	931	292
Median-----	31.6	29.8	35.0+	28.8	30.3	31.9	33.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	136 226	31 208	22 676	17 400	17 186	21 891	25 865
Less than 20 percent-----	53 382	13 673	6 885	8 313	7 685	8 015	8 811
20 to 24 percent-----	35 404	8 040	6 331	3 655	4 301	5 989	7 088
25 to 29 percent-----	22 470	4 632	4 666	2 178	2 350	3 589	5 055
30 to 34 percent-----	10 859	2 257	2 148	1 008	1 130	1 814	2 502
35 percent or more-----	9 435	1 606	2 310	1 197	790	1 469	2 063
Not computed-----	4 676	1 000	336	1 049	930	1 015	346
Median-----	21.8	20.9	23.4	19.7	20.5	22.0	22.8
\$35,000 or more-----	92 800	20 652	16 276	11 428	9 598	14 488	20 358
Less than 20 percent-----	71 817	17 087	11 864	8 514	7 847	10 717	15 788
20 to 24 percent-----	12 713	2 265	3 013	1 208	916	2 288	3 023
25 to 29 percent-----	3 572	485	836	541	224	671	815
30 to 34 percent-----	1 182	135	213	77	77	236	302
35 percent or more-----	761	136	104	255	37	98	131
Not computed-----	2 755	544	246	691	497	478	299
Median-----	12.5	11.8	13.5	12.6	11.6	13.1	12.7

Table 28. Selected Housing Characteristics by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	Colorado					District 1	
	Race of Householder					Race of Householder	
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White	Black
TENURE							
Occupied housing units	1 156 838	48 348	9 489	16 568	127 053	190 804	27 800
Owner-occupied housing units	744 085	18 385	4 008	8 506	64 599	101 019	10 788
Renter-occupied housing units	412 753	29 963	5 481	8 062	62 454	89 785	17 012
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS							
Specified owner-occupied housing units	598 296	16 657	3 002	7 601	54 607	84 974	9 925
With a mortgage	456 756	14 504	2 337	6 592	41 456	57 202	8 237
Less than \$300	14 416	496	147	157	2 672	2 671	328
\$300 to \$499	64 815	2 177	423	758	8 853	9 652	1 591
\$500 to \$699	90 056	2 939	550	1 178	10 194	13 106	1 926
\$700 to \$999	158 856	5 776	788	2 664	13 684	19 429	3 132
\$1,000 to \$1,499	97 334	2 455	381	1 437	5 324	8 871	1 015
\$1,500 or more	31 279	661	48	398	729	3 473	245
Not mortgaged	141 540	2 153	665	1 009	13 151	27 772	1 688
Less than \$100	3 556	60	150	33	738	364	41
\$100 to \$199	64 360	815	269	390	7 480	12 522	575
\$200 to \$299	53 142	917	204	419	4 042	10 474	770
\$300 to \$399	13 457	272	36	63	614	2 592	236
\$400 or more	7 025	89	6	104	277	1 820	66
GROSS RENT							
Specified renter-occupied housing units	402 200	29 774	5 378	8 001	61 457	89 544	16 923
Less than \$200	27 380	3 517	649	742	9 394	7 632	2 753
\$200 to \$299	51 031	4 860	1 007	1 288	11 182	15 565	3 495
\$300 to \$499	174 740	13 477	2 176	4 059	26 570	38 512	6 885
\$500 to \$749	100 949	5 903	1 109	1 396	10 750	20 168	2 872
\$750 to \$999	24 261	1 191	171	306	1 340	3 593	561
\$1,000 or more	9 132	240	67	113	234	1 579	93
No cash rent	14 707	586	199	97	1 987	2 495	264
Median (dollars)	432	392	386	395	369	406	360
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS							
Occupied housing units	1 156 838	48 348	9 489	16 568	127 053	190 804	27 800
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	3 992	135	62	52	703	376	69
No vehicle available	69 023	9 818	1 329	1 536	16 537	24 975	7 543

State Congressional District	District 1—Con.			District 2					District 3	
	Race of Householder—Can.			Race of Householder					Race of Householder	
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White	Black
TENURE										
Occupied housing units	2 143	4 265	37 268	197 877	1 643	1 222	3 571	15 057	196 787	1 040
Owner-occupied housing units	562	1 765	15 428	131 109	720	643	1 810	8 379	131 453	526
Renter-occupied housing units	1 581	2 500	21 840	66 768	923	579	1 761	6 678	65 334	514
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	468	1 533	14 158	110 049	584	517	1 663	7 230	90 147	464
With a mortgage	394	1 134	11 046	90 615	565	467	1 510	6 526	55 784	324
Less than \$300	13	50	638	1 628	10	—	7	85	3 018	29
\$300 to \$499	91	218	2 147	9 591	28	67	94	615	14 417	97
\$500 to \$699	84	214	3 267	14 107	46	60	233	1 112	15 998	90
\$700 to \$999	146	414	4 016	36 972	196	190	712	3 082	14 462	87
\$1,000 to \$1,499	60	193	852	22 865	214	130	370	1 499	5 798	21
\$1,500 or more	—	45	126	5 452	71	20	94	133	2 091	—
Not mortgaged	74	399	3 112	19 434	19	50	153	704	34 363	140
Less than \$100	—	—	100	134	—	—	—	—	1 562	11
\$100 to \$199	31	228	1 544	5 305	10	13	36	158	20 224	106
\$200 to \$299	38	122	1 125	10 348	4	34	86	443	9 565	23
\$300 to \$399	5	22	211	2 713	—	3	6	75	2 095	—
\$400 or more	—	27	132	934	5	—	25	28	917	—
GROSS RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	1 575	2 500	21 616	66 178	912	568	1 744	6 650	61 342	514
Less than \$200	237	473	3 327	2 256	70	17	38	410	7 120	96
\$200 to \$299	347	587	4 232	3 706	35	70	115	497	11 555	95
\$300 to \$499	579	1 062	9 164	28 981	538	226	1 056	3 263	23 649	206
\$500 to \$749	334	290	4 099	21 807	158	220	379	1 951	10 527	56
\$750 to \$999	23	9	399	6 281	82	19	101	388	2 794	33
\$1,000 or more	10	31	31	1 936	21	16	55	38	1 526	—
No cash rent	45	28	364	1 211	8	—	—	103	4 171	28
Median (dollars)	363	333	367	483	429	474	436	445	384	350
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
Occupied housing units	2 143	4 265	37 268	197 877	1 643	1 222	3 571	15 057	196 787	1 040
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	8	16	240	628	—	—	—	61	1 480	—
No vehicle available	563	772	7 647	8 886	174	75	211	1 095	11 110	173

Table 28. Selected Housing Characteristics by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 3—Can.				District 4				
	Race of Householder—Can.		Hispanic origin (af any race)	Race of Householder				Hispanic origin (of any race)	
	American Indian, Eskima, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskima, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		
TENURE									
Occupied housing units	2 388	692	30 085	188 809	1 042	1 046	1 808	22 914	
Owner-occupied housing units	1 204	347	17 858	126 213	458	479	913	11 967	
Renter-occupied housing units	1 184	345	12 227	62 596	584	567	895	10 947	
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
Specified owner-occupied housing units	744	271	13 923	92 593	370	309	812	9 435	
With a mortgage	378	208	8 218	64 550	364	224	627	6 753	
Less than \$300	81	9	992	2 545	8	9	19	609	
\$300 to \$499	79	30	3 276	10 926	22	79	66	1 854	
\$500 to \$699	126	51	2 365	16 081	60	61	106	1 743	
\$700 to \$999	76	86	1 319	21 972	79	47	247	1 830	
\$1,000 to \$1,499	16	7	233	10 043	136	19	154	620	
\$1,500 or more	—	25	33	2 983	59	9	35	97	
Not mortgaged	366	63	5 705	28 043	6	85	185	2 682	
Less than \$100	141	10	463	1 058	—	5	10	172	
\$100 to \$199	145	33	3 620	14 409	6	39	29	1 664	
\$200 to \$299	65	13	1 427	10 090	—	29	91	710	
\$300 to \$399	13	7	145	1 879	—	11	19	110	
\$400 or more	2	—	50	607	—	1	36	26	
GROSS RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units	1 138	345	11 908	58 192	581	535	851	10 575	
Less than \$200	263	21	2 770	6 308	25	51	68	2 146	
\$200 to \$299	266	121	2 928	9 006	107	103	129	2 313	
\$300 to \$499	377	107	4 460	26 122	299	246	546	4 273	
\$500 to \$749	116	55	874	11 033	100	118	89	1 233	
\$750 to \$999	26	21	81	1 885	50	—	10	92	
\$1,000 or more	12	12	44	580	—	—	—	27	
No cash rent	78	8	751	3 258	—	17	9	491	
Median (dollars)	301	350	296	393	406	385	382	327	
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
Occupied housing units	2 388	692	30 085	188 809	1 042	1 046	1 808	22 914	
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	23	4	215	774	—	15	11	148	
No vehicle available	321	79	3 585	9 400	123	97	106	2 582	

State Congressional District	District 5					District 6				
	Race of Householder				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race of Householder				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskima, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskima, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
TENURE										
Occupied housing units	180 501	9 654	1 665	2 738	11 006	202 060	7 169	1 025	3 494	10 723
Owner-occupied housing units	119 694	3 357	651	1 583	5 414	134 597	2 536	469	2 088	5 553
Renter-occupied housing units	60 807	6 297	1 014	1 155	5 592	67 463	4 633	556	1 406	5 170
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	103 426	3 074	558	1 435	4 823	117 107	2 240	406	1 887	5 038
With a mortgage	88 378	2 847	500	1 340	4 256	100 227	2 167	374	1 773	4 657
Less than \$300	3 069	121	44	54	308	1 485	—	—	18	40
\$300 to \$499	9 932	373	52	183	594	10 297	66	55	167	367
\$500 to \$699	14 743	494	159	250	957	16 021	323	60	324	750
\$700 to \$999	28 251	1 272	134	461	1 523	37 770	1 010	195	744	1 914
\$1,000 to \$1,499	23 735	425	92	299	754	26 022	644	64	414	1 366
\$1,500 or more	8 648	162	19	93	120	8 632	124	—	106	220
Not mortgaged	15 048	227	58	95	567	16 880	73	32	114	381
Less than \$100	326	8	4	13	3	112	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	7 418	114	26	26	361	4 482	4	15	38	133
\$200 to \$299	4 714	82	25	39	178	7 951	38	13	68	159
\$300 to \$399	1 662	5	—	7	14	2 516	31	4	2	59
\$400 or more	928	18	3	10	11	1 819	—	—	6	30
GROSS RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	59 836	6 217	1 006	1 155	5 553	67 108	4 627	556	1 406	5 155
Less than \$200	2 198	323	66	92	425	1 866	250	15	50	316
\$200 to \$299	7 396	894	195	218	818	3 803	234	26	118	394
\$300 to \$499	26 228	3 210	413	476	2 891	31 248	2 339	335	812	2 519
\$500 to \$749	15 821	1 299	221	255	1 062	21 593	1 418	100	328	1 531
\$750 to \$999	4 009	193	55	49	147	5 699	272	48	74	233
\$1,000 or more	1 784	41	18	25	22	1 727	85	11	12	72
No cash rent	2 400	257	38	40	188	1 172	29	21	12	90
Median (dollars)	446	410	408	404	400	475	455	435	430	445
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
Occupied housing units	180 501	9 654	1 665	2 738	11 006	202 060	7 169	1 025	3 494	10 723
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	398	35	8	21	22	336	31	8	—	17
No vehicle available	7 515	1 060	164	198	1 035	7 137	745	109	170	593

Table 29. Structural, Plumbing, and Equipment Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units	Percent								
		Year structure built		Bedrooms						
		1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier	None or 1	4 or more	Condominium	Locking complete plumbing facilities	With public water system or private company	With public sewer	Locking complete kitchen facilities
The State	1 477 349	24.7	13.0	16.7	20.7	8.4	.8	91.0	86.9	.9
District 1	277 289	10.9	22.7	28.8	14.0	8.7	.3	99.7	99.5	.6
COUNTY										
Adams County (pt.)	20 864	11.7	5.7	17.7	16.1	2.3	.4	97.2	98.4	.7
Arapahoe County (pt.)	16 789	7.6	1.1	31.2	11.9	3.8	.2	99.9	99.7	.4
Denver County	239 636	11.1	25.7	29.6	13.9	9.7	.4	99.9	99.6	.6
Jefferson County (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Aurora city (pt.)	26 576	9.4	3.2	24.0	13.5	2.2	.2	98.6	99.1	.4
Commerce City city (pt.)	5 963	12.8	4.6	15.2	13.5	4.5	1.0	97.3	98.7	1.7
Denver city	239 636	11.1	25.7	29.6	13.9	9.7	.4	99.9	99.6	.6
Lakewood city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District 2	227 746	24.3	6.3	14.3	24.0	8.0	.7	93.7	91.8	.7
COUNTY										
Adams County (pt.)	61 324	24.4	1.1	14.4	24.8	7.3	.2	99.6	99.2	.2
Boulder County	94 621	25.6	9.8	16.5	22.5	9.4	.8	91.9	87.5	.9
Clear Creek County	4 811	19.8	29.3	17.2	14.5	3.8	3.4	50.6	54.9	3.3
Gilpin County	2 438	15.3	26.7	30.2	8.0	—	18.3	17.7	17.8	15.3
Jefferson County (pt.)	64 552	22.9	3.4	10.3	26.8	7.1	.2	96.8	96.5	.2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Applewood CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arvada city (pt.)	34 499	18.4	1.8	8.7	33.0	7.1	.2	99.6	99.2	.1
Boulder city	36 270	20.7	10.5	25.2	18.3	16.2	.3	99.4	99.5	.7
Broomfield city (pt.)	9 110	27.4	.2	10.2	33.7	2.4	.2	99.7	99.5	—
Lafayette city	5 775	43.9	10.0	9.1	15.0	10.3	—	98.2	99.1	—
Longmont city	20 433	25.0	10.0	11.7	21.8	2.3	.3	99.9	99.5	.8
Louisville city	4 785	56.1	10.0	7.1	21.6	7.2	—	99.4	98.7	.1
Northglenn city (pt.)	10 442	7.7	—	17.1	35.7	2.5	.1	99.9	99.7	.1
Sherrelwood CDP	6 224	7.8	.2	15.2	33.0	4.7	—	100.0	99.9	.5
Thornton city (pt.)	12 402	37.4	.1	9.7	21.8	13.1	.3	99.6	99.2	.4
Welby CDP (pt.)	252	14.3	8.7	2.4	10.7	—	—	100.0	96.0	—
Westminster city (pt.)	29 308	40.4	.6	13.4	22.7	11.9	.1	99.9	99.8	.1
Wheat Ridge city	14 105	10.1	8.1	16.2	16.0	5.0	—	98.5	99.3	.2
District 3	287 330	25.2	16.8	15.3	14.0	9.7	2.0	79.3	70.1	2.0
COUNTY										
Alamosa County	5 254	14.8	22.5	15.7	12.8	.2	1.4	62.9	65.2	2.3
Archuleta County	3 951	46.2	11.4	14.7	10.4	10.2	3.5	66.1	51.4	1.6
Chaffee County	6 547	20.6	22.4	14.8	10.8	.5	2.5	54.9	54.1	3.1
Conejos County	3 574	19.4	28.8	18.1	13.0	.3	7.3	47.5	44.9	7.5
Costilla County	1 743	27.3	25.1	13.1	9.5	—	7.9	54.8	49.2	7.7
Custer County	2 216	34.3	27.2	18.1	11.7	—	7.5	23.8	24.3	6.7
Delta County	10 082	17.8	26.6	9.9	14.4	—	2.4	93.7	39.9	2.4
Dolores County	947	18.2	22.1	12.9	11.2	—	11.6	55.0	32.7	10.8
Douglas County (pt.)	1 288	30.9	5.0	3.9	35.3	.7	1.6	45.3	41.0	.7
Eagle County	15 226	39.5	5.9	17.2	12.0	34.5	.8	90.5	89.0	2.3
Fremont County (pt.)	6 092	19.2	16.0	7.6	13.9	.8	.9	86.8	76.0	.9
Garfield County	12 517	34.2	13.7	14.2	15.6	5.8	1.1	81.2	75.6	.8
Grand County	9 985	38.5	12.2	17.7	12.3	14.1	1.9	69.8	76.0	2.8
Gunnison County	7 294	27.9	16.0	21.8	12.3	16.0	7.6	58.6	59.2	6.1
Hinsdale County	1 254	23.6	22.1	28.9	4.4	2.2	5.3	47.8	38.8	5.1
Huerfano County	3 913	20.4	43.7	18.1	12.4	3.6	5.5	71.0	60.0	4.1
Jackson County	1 326	17.9	31.4	26.9	11.5	—	7.5	42.6	35.5	7.7
Jefferson County (pt.)	1 827	33.2	11.2	10.0	20.5	—	5.4	1.0	—	1.5
Lake County	3 527	12.6	39.8	14.0	14.9	.4	3.5	72.6	71.5	3.6
La Plata County	15 412	30.3	15.8	15.2	12.8	3.3	1.8	61.7	60.8	2.5
Mesa County	39 208	24.5	12.4	10.5	14.7	3.0	.8	96.1	79.8	.9
Mineral County	1 201	17.6	32.8	23.2	6.7	.6	6.0	34.6	27.4	4.5
Moffat County	5 235	26.4	12.6	12.1	15.6	1.4	2.7	74.6	74.9	2.8
Montezuma County	8 050	27.3	11.8	12.3	12.2	.5	2.8	87.7	54.5	2.0
Montrose County	10 353	21.5	19.7	10.0	14.5	.5	1.0	90.2	56.5	.8
Ouray County	1 507	33.3	28.6	15.3	14.7	.7	4.3	71.9	47.4	4.1
Park County	7 247	36.3	15.2	20.5	12.6	—	4.2	17.6	15.9	3.2
Pitkin County	9 837	27.5	6.0	24.6	16.4	33.8	1.7	84.1	79.7	1.5
Pueblo County	50 872	10.5	22.8	14.8	17.3	1.4	.6	94.6	86.2	.8
Rio Blanco County	2 803	29.5	12.0	9.1	17.9	2.6	2.0	74.3	71.2	1.7
Rio Grande County	5 277	17.6	33.3	13.8	10.6	.1	2.3	55.0	56.5	2.1
Routt County	9 252	29.1	13.0	16.2	14.8	27.4	1.8	77.5	78.5	1.5
Saguache County	2 306	23.9	25.0	15.4	10.6	.2	7.0	55.4	53.2	5.3
San Juan County	481	22.5	58.2	24.9	15.6	2.7	5.2	92.9	92.9	8.5
San Miguel County	2 635	43.4	23.5	25.7	9.3	27.8	4.3	73.3	62.9	3.3
Summit County	17 091	39.6	2.6	24.4	8.4	55.3	.9	88.4	87.9	.9
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Canon City city (pt.)	3 621	16.7	17.7	8.7	13.2	1.3	.4	99.5	98.6	.5
Clifton CDP	4 922	35.2	3.2	2.4	8.9	1.1	—	100.0	98.8	.5
Durango city	4 917	16.6	24.5	17.1	13.5	7.4	.7	99.5	98.6	.8
Grand Junction city	13 698	16.4	17.0	19.7	11.9	5.2	.4	99.9	98.8	.4
Pueblo city	40 862	8.5	24.6	17.2	16.8	1.6	.3	99.9	99.3	.7
District 4	226 458	22.0	18.1	11.0	20.5	3.1	.9	86.1	77.2	1.0

Table 29. Structural, Plumbing, and Equipment Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units	Percent								
		Year structure built		Bedrooms						
		1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier	None or 1	4 or more	Condominium	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	With public water system or private company	With public sewer	Lacking complete kitchen facilities
District 4—Con.										
COUNTY										
Adams County (pt.)	24 759	26.3	5.2	9.4	19.4	4.7	.5	88.9	87.8	.4
Arapahoe County (pt.)	6 797	66.7	4.1	1.6	44.2	—	.2	72.8	70.9	.4
Boca County	2 434	13.8	22.2	9.1	12.9	—	1.4	68.2	63.8	1.6
Bent County	2 332	11.3	41.6	10.0	12.7	—	1.4	69.0	56.7	1.5
Cheyenne County	1 083	23.5	29.7	7.8	24.7	—	1.4	70.7	64.6	.9
Crowley County	1 415	17.5	38.9	9.8	11.2	—	1.8	93.3	69.0	4.1
Elbert County	3 997	39.3	17.3	3.5	24.4	.3	.7	22.9	21.1	.8
Kiowa County	878	11.8	32.1	7.4	22.2	.5	.5	64.7	47.7	.8
Kit Carson County	3 224	11.8	30.6	8.8	20.3	—	2.4	69.0	66.5	3.6
Lincoln County	77 811	27.3	9.8	11.0	21.8	5.1	.7	93.3	84.0	.7
Los Animas County	6 975	13.7	46.5	19.5	10.8	.8	4.3	83.6	63.5	3.7
Lincoln County	2 204	14.2	37.3	11.1	21.1	1.6	2.5	71.2	68.2	1.9
Logan County	7 824	9.1	33.9	11.4	18.0	.7	1.0	69.4	70.7	1.9
Morgan County	9 230	12.4	27.0	10.8	17.3	.6	.6	79.8	70.5	.7
Otero County	8 739	10.3	38.9	14.5	15.8	.3	1.1	93.5	77.2	1.2
Phillips County	1 960	7.9	36.9	10.2	22.0	—	1.4	74.1	73.4	2.3
Prowers County	5 855	12.2	23.6	11.5	17.7	.7	1.2	92.9	80.4	2.5
Sedgwick County	1 414	6.5	50.1	11.5	20.2	—	2.3	73.3	70.0	4.4
Washington County	2 307	11.7	42.1	7.3	21.5	—	1.0	48.9	46.1	2.6
Weld County	51 138	17.0	18.6	12.3	19.6	2.8	.7	90.8	77.6	.8
Yuma County	4 082	11.8	37.1	10.2	24.0	.7	.7	59.5	59.1	.9
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Aurora city (pt.)	167	35.3	4.8	4.2	21.0	—	—	38.9	15.0	—
Brighton city	5 322	20.9	12.6	11.8	23.8	4.1	.8	95.5	96.2	.8
Broomfield city (pt.)	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0	—	—
Commerce City city (pt.)	451	52.1	8.6	4.4	14.9	—	—	81.8	76.7	—
Fort Collins city	35 357	31.9	9.1	14.9	22.1	9.1	.3	99.7	98.6	.5
Greeley city	23 991	16.2	12.2	16.3	21.6	5.3	.2	99.7	98.8	.5
Loveland city	14 710	22.6	9.6	7.9	20.9	2.6	.1	99.8	99.2	.2
Northglenn city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sterling city	4 794	9.3	28.1	15.2	13.0	1.2	.5	97.6	99.0	1.3
Thornton city (pt.)	8 572	30.5	.4	12.3	12.7	3.6	.1	99.9	99.4	.2
Weld CDP (pt.)	3 886	15.8	.9	9.2	22.8	15.6	.7	99.3	99.3	.4
Westminster city (pt.)	524	59.7	1.0	3.1	7.1	1.3	1.3	99.0	99.0	—
District 5	223 422	36.4	8.0	12.8	28.3	5.2	.4	92.1	88.7	.6
COUNTY										
Arapahoe County (pt.)	22 207	42.6	—	3.2	52.0	11.9	.1	99.8	99.4	—
Douglas County (pt.)	21 003	66.7	2.0	4.3	37.0	3.9	.3	77.8	75.5	.3
El Paso County	165 056	32.2	8.3	15.0	25.5	4.9	.2	94.8	92.7	.4
Fremont County (pt.)	7 591	19.8	34.9	15.4	9.7	—	2.9	84.8	54.1	3.5
Teller County	7 565	41.0	13.1	14.5	13.1	.6	2.2	58.4	41.9	2.7
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Aurora city (pt.)	5	—	—	—	100.0	—	—	—	—	—
Canon City city (pt.)	2 009	15.4	47.7	25.8	5.5	—	.3	100.0	98.2	.7
Castlewood CDP	8 642	36.4	—	2.6	52.1	12.2	—	100.0	99.8	—
Cimarron Hills CDP	4 439	47.1	.2	5.7	23.7	6.1	—	99.1	97.7	—
Colorado Springs city	124 442	32.0	8.5	17.9	24.4	6.0	.2	99.8	99.0	.4
Fort Carson CDP	1 841	9.7	3.7	4.2	7.7	2.2	.4	100.0	97.9	.4
Highlands Ranch CDP	3 751	99.2	—	5.8	34.0	4.9	.1	100.0	100.0	—
Littleton city (pt.)	1 848	89.0	.4	1.1	42.3	14.1	—	99.3	99.5	—
Security-Widefield CDP	8 435	26.6	.3	2.6	34.4	.6	.1	98.6	98.5	.7
Southglenn CDP (pt.)	8 345	40.3	—	2.0	52.3	12.2	—	99.9	99.9	—
District 6	235 104	32.5	3.4	15.4	26.8	15.0	.2	96.1	95.1	.3
COUNTY										
Arapahoe County (pt.)	122 872	37.2	2.8	19.3	23.8	17.9	.2	99.5	99.0	.3
Jefferson County (pt.)	112 232	27.4	4.1	11.0	30.1	11.8	.2	92.3	90.9	.3
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Applewood CDP (pt.)	4 582	4.3	4.4	8.5	37.2	7.0	.4	96.2	98.4	.3
Arvado city (pt.)	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0	—	—
Aurora city (pt.)	73 145	48.8	—	17.8	20.8	23.4	.2	99.9	99.7	.3
Columbine CDP	8 107	13.6	.4	.4	56.3	9.3	.1	99.5	99.0	.2
Englewood city	14 908	13.3	15.5	25.9	13.7	4.4	.3	99.5	99.8	.2
Golden city	5 839	18.0	12.3	20.6	18.7	9.0	.3	98.8	96.6	.5
Ken Caryl CDP	8 612	61.4	.1	2.9	34.6	14.4	—	100.0	99.7	.2
Lakewood city (pt.)	55 678	24.3	2.8	15.2	24.5	16.0	.1	99.2	99.1	.3
Littleton city (pt.)	12 902	20.1	4.9	22.7	28.2	6.8	.1	99.6	98.3	.3
Southglenn CDP (pt.)	7 418	6.9	.3	5.9	49.1	17.4	.2	99.4	99.7	.1

Table 30. Fuels and Equipment Characteristics: 1990

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Percent with—								No telephone in unit
		House heating fuel					Vehicles available			
		Utility gas	Bottled, tank, or LP gas	Electricity	Fuel oil, kero- sene, etc.	Other or none	None	1	2 or more	
The State -----	1 282 489	77.0	4.8	12.9	.3	5.1	6.9	32.1	60.9	4.2
District 1 -----	242 775	81.2	.8	15.4	.2	2.4	15.5	41.9	42.6	5.8
COUNTY										
Adams County (pt.) -----	17 715	83.9	.9	12.9	.2	2.1	11.7	34.6	53.8	8.0
Arapahoe County (pt.) -----	14 108	79.0	.5	17.2	.2	3.2	12.6	42.7	44.7	6.9
Denver County -----	210 952	81.1	.9	15.4	.2	2.4	16.0	42.4	41.6	5.5
Jefferson County (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Aurora city (pt.) -----	21 929	81.6	.5	15.5	.2	2.2	13.0	39.0	48.0	7.3
Commerce City city (pt.) -----	5 382	86.5	1.1	11.2	.1	1.2	10.5	33.7	55.9	9.8
Denver city -----	210 952	81.1	.9	15.4	.2	2.4	16.0	42.4	41.6	5.5
Lakewood city (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District 2 -----	209 980	83.6	2.2	11.3	.2	2.8	4.7	29.9	65.4	2.2
COUNTY										
Adams County (pt.) -----	56 316	87.5	.6	10.6	—	1.3	4.3	29.9	65.8	2.6
Boulder County -----	88 402	80.6	3.0	13.0	.4	3.1	5.4	31.9	62.7	2.3
Clear Creek County -----	3 153	51.9	20.2	11.3	.7	16.0	3.3	25.1	71.6	6.4
Gilpin County -----	1 308	18.2	29.8	16.1	—	35.9	1.4	24.4	74.2	5.7
Jefferson County (pt.) -----	60 801	87.3	1.0	9.4	.1	2.2	4.1	27.5	68.4	1.4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Applewood CDP (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arvado city (pt.) -----	32 705	88.4	.6	9.1	.1	1.8	3.5	25.5	71.0	1.5
Boulder city -----	34 681	78.6	1.2	17.8	.3	2.1	8.1	40.6	51.3	1.6
Broomfield city (pt.) -----	8 725	89.3	.6	8.4	.1	1.6	2.2	24.9	72.8	2.1
Lafayette city -----	5 392	86.2	.4	12.1	.1	1.3	4.1	29.0	66.9	2.6
Longmont city -----	19 534	88.3	.5	9.9	—	1.3	5.5	30.0	64.5	4.0
Louisville city -----	4 612	87.4	.3	9.9	—	2.4	2.8	21.1	76.1	.5
Northglenn city (pt.) -----	9 829	89.3	.5	9.2	—	1.0	4.1	27.9	68.0	3.0
Sherrelwood CDP -----	5 894	88.4	.5	9.8	—	1.3	3.5	30.4	66.1	2.5
Thornton city (pt.) -----	11 186	84.8	.8	13.5	—	.8	4.2	24.5	71.3	1.8
Wetby CDP (pt.) -----	242	89.3	8.3	2.5	—	—	2.5	41.3	56.2	5.0
Westminster city (pt.) -----	27 308	86.6	.5	11.0	—	1.9	3.5	29.1	67.4	1.7
Wheat Ridge city -----	13 130	86.8	.6	10.4	—	2.3	7.6	37.2	55.1	1.8
District 3 -----	210 885	58.7	10.2	14.0	.5	16.7	6.1	29.7	64.2	6.6
COUNTY										
Alamosa County -----	4 721	55.4	12.3	12.1	1.0	19.2	7.8	36.0	56.3	12.5
Archuleta County -----	2 010	18.6	23.2	9.2	1.0	47.9	4.7	32.2	63.1	5.3
Chaffee County -----	4 848	50.2	14.3	10.7	.2	24.6	7.4	30.0	62.6	8.0
Conejos County -----	2 492	37.5	20.7	1.8	1.3	38.7	6.8	25.6	67.5	14.6
Costilla County -----	1 192	1.1	49.4	10.6	—	38.9	6.0	35.2	58.8	22.1
Custer County -----	770	.4	51.0	10.6	1.6	36.4	2.6	26.4	71.0	16.1
Delta County -----	8 372	38.9	10.6	11.2	.5	38.7	6.0	27.3	66.6	4.2
Dolores County -----	581	32.4	32.4	4.3	—	31.0	5.3	21.5	73.1	11.9
Douglas County (pt.) -----	1 182	42.6	31.6	16.5	.7	8.6	1.4	16.5	82.1	1.1
Eagle County -----	8 354	48.2	5.8	34.6	.4	11.0	3.6	29.1	67.3	4.7
Fremont County (pt.) -----	5 449	78.2	6.2	6.4	—	9.2	5.3	29.9	64.8	4.7
Garfield County -----	11 266	63.1	5.5	17.0	.3	14.1	4.6	27.0	68.4	5.8
Grand County -----	3 168	34.9	11.0	24.3	1.2	28.5	3.3	27.6	69.1	5.6
Gunnison County -----	3 855	31.7	7.8	26.1	2.1	32.2	4.5	31.5	63.9	7.3
Hinsdale County -----	214	.9	17.8	16.4	—	65.0	1.4	26.2	72.4	15.9
Huerfano County -----	2 446	42.6	32.3	5.5	.9	18.7	10.9	33.3	55.8	13.5
Jackson County -----	632	70.3	9.2	7.0	—	13.6	4.0	23.4	72.6	9.8
Jefferson County (pt.) -----	1 169	2.3	37.9	24.6	.5	34.6	.8	11.9	87.3	3.0
Lake County -----	2 382	55.1	11.9	11.6	1.8	19.5	5.0	28.5	66.4	10.1
La Plata County -----	11 976	39.0	17.9	15.9	.6	26.6	4.9	29.6	65.5	7.9
Mesa County -----	36 250	81.3	2.9	8.4	.2	7.2	4.7	31.6	63.7	4.3
Mineral County -----	247	—	29.6	5.3	—	65.2	4.0	25.9	70.0	11.3
Moffat County -----	4 178	62.4	10.3	13.7	.2	13.4	6.1	27.6	66.3	9.5
Montezuma County -----	6 762	28.3	23.6	13.2	.3	34.5	7.2	28.4	64.4	11.3
Montrose County -----	9 405	42.5	12.3	14.5	.7	30.0	5.4	25.9	68.7	6.6
Ouray County -----	947	.3	36.2	16.2	1.6	45.7	3.2	23.0	73.8	5.2
Park County -----	2 775	.1	35.2	15.7	.9	48.1	1.1	18.0	80.9	10.6
Pitkin County -----	5 877	47.7	6.5	37.5	.2	8.2	5.0	34.9	60.1	2.1
Pueblo County -----	47 057	84.2	4.8	7.7	.1	3.1	10.0	31.3	58.7	5.9
Rio Blanco County -----	2 181	63.6	10.1	10.0	.3	16.0	3.3	25.4	71.3	4.4
Rio Grande County -----	3 930	41.9	22.5	8.8	2.2	24.7	6.5	30.0	63.5	13.0
Routt County -----	5 483	30.1	9.6	31.7	.1	28.5	2.8	28.5	68.6	3.9
Saguache County -----	1 643	34.1	24.2	11.6	1.9	28.1	7.7	26.9	65.4	22.6
Son Juan County -----	287	—	42.2	13.9	1.0	42.9	7.0	33.4	59.6	10.5
Son Miguel County -----	1 489	25.5	12.8	23.4	.3	38.1	3.0	31.4	65.6	8.8
Summit County -----	5 295	40.3	5.8	39.4	.6	13.9	2.5	28.1	69.4	5.1
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Canon City city (pt.) -----	3 410	90.7	.5	5.6	—	3.1	6.1	35.2	58.7	5.2
Clifton CDP -----	4 584	88.0	.7	5.2	—	6.1	1.9	33.8	64.3	5.9
Ourango city -----	4 596	72.8	1.2	18.3	.3	7.4	8.1	37.4	54.5	5.6
Grand Junction city -----	12 810	85.0	.8	10.6	.1	3.6	9.5	42.9	47.6	6.5
Pueblo city -----	38 324	90.5	.9	6.8	.1	1.7	11.6	33.3	55.0	6.4
District 4 -----	202 451	73.2	10.7	11.9	.4	3.7	5.4	28.4	66.2	5.3

Table 30. Fuels and Equipment Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Percent with—								No telephone in unit
		House heating fuel					Vehicles available			
		Utility gas	Bottled, tank, or LP gas	Electricity	Fuel oil, kero- sene, etc.	Other or none	None	1	2 or more	
District 4—Con.										
COUNTY										
Adams County (pt.)	22 322	79.9	4.9	13.3	.1	1.8	4.6	26.4	69.0	4.4
Arapahoe County (pt.)	6 390	80.3	10.5	6.6	.1	2.5	1.5	12.8	85.7	1.0
Boco County	1 872	65.6	29.8	2.8	—	1.8	4.2	25.8	70.0	7.9
Bent County	1 865	68.3	22.6	2.4	.6	6.0	7.2	31.1	61.7	13.8
Cheyenne County	904	52.4	37.9	6.3	.8	2.5	1.8	26.5	71.7	6.0
Crowley County	1 165	66.8	21.1	3.7	.6	7.8	7.4	30.3	62.3	10.7
Elbert County	3 377	17.3	46.9	15.6	1.0	19.2	1.5	13.5	85.0	2.1
Kiowa County	657	60.4	33.2	4.4	.3	1.7	4.0	26.5	69.6	4.1
Kit Carson County	2 785	67.1	23.6	6.8	.3	2.3	3.9	29.4	66.7	6.1
Lorimer County	70 472	74.4	4.1	17.3	.2	4.0	4.7	29.2	66.1	2.9
Los Animas County	5 421	62.4	21.5	5.2	.3	10.6	12.2	29.9	57.9	11.6
Lincoln County	1 817	61.6	22.9	11.3	1.2	3.1	9.1	25.9	65.0	5.6
Logan County	6 978	72.0	18.0	7.6	.5	1.8	6.8	30.7	62.5	6.1
Morgan County	8 139	62.0	15.0	19.0	.5	3.5	7.4	30.3	62.4	10.0
Otero County	7 593	82.6	8.8	3.2	.4	5.0	8.8	31.7	59.5	10.8
Phillips County	1 712	61.4	14.5	16.4	5.1	2.5	4.9	27.6	67.5	2.6
Prowers County	4 984	81.5	9.7	6.1	.2	2.5	5.1	34.7	60.2	10.3
Sedgwick County	1 141	62.6	23.7	6.7	3.2	3.8	6.7	30.8	62.5	6.9
Washington County	1 915	39.8	36.2	13.8	.6	9.6	6.4	23.3	70.2	5.6
Weld County	47 470	77.3	12.1	7.2	.5	2.9	5.9	29.5	64.6	6.4
Yuma County	3 472	60.4	26.8	9.7	.9	2.3	3.0	29.1	67.9	4.0
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Aurora city (pt.)	151	53.0	33.1	6.6	2.6	4.6	—	9.9	90.1	4.0
Brighton city	4 781	82.9	1.5	13.5	.3	1.8	6.7	27.3	66.0	5.9
Broomfield city (pt.)	22	—	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	100.0	—
Commerce City city (pt.)	360	71.4	11.4	14.2	—	3.1	15.0	18.1	66.9	8.1
Fort Collins city	33 689	74.0	.8	23.6	.1	1.4	6.2	34.0	59.8	2.4
Greeley city	22 647	88.4	.9	8.4	.1	2.2	8.3	35.6	56.1	6.0
Loveland city	14 053	87.6	.7	9.3	.1	2.4	4.3	28.7	67.0	3.4
Northglenn city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sterling city	4 317	89.0	.3	9.2	—	1.4	9.7	38.8	51.5	7.9
Thornton city (pt.)	7 869	81.3	.5	16.2	—	2.0	5.0	31.1	63.9	4.2
Weldby CDP (pt.)	3 371	84.2	.4	14.6	.1	.7	2.8	26.2	71.0	2.3
Westminster city (pt.)	490	94.3	—	4.3	—	1.4	1.8	34.1	64.1	—
District 5	199 014	81.3	4.1	11.4	.2	3.0	4.7	29.9	65.4	3.3
COUNTY										
Arapahoe County (pt.)	21 403	94.0	.2	5.5	—	.2	.7	18.4	80.8	.1
Douglas County (pt.)	19 662	79.8	6.2	10.6	.3	3.1	1.2	15.5	83.3	.7
El Paso County	146 965	81.8	3.3	12.6	.2	2.2	5.7	33.6	60.6	3.8
Fremont County (pt.)	6 264	70.1	12.9	5.6	.4	11.1	7.9	29.8	62.3	10.6
Teller County	4 720	32.0	24.1	14.0	.5	29.3	2.1	24.0	73.9	5.0
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Aurora city (pt.)	5	—	—	100.0	—	—	—	—	100.0	—
Canon City city (pt.)	1 681	84.7	1.0	11.5	.5	2.3	14.9	41.9	43.2	16.7
Castlewood CDP	8 363	94.9	.1	4.9	—	.1	.7	17.5	81.8	.1
Cimarron Hills CDP	3 935	84.9	1.0	13.2	—	.9	2.5	39.5	58.0	3.3
Colorado Springs city	110 862	83.9	1.2	13.3	.1	1.6	6.7	36.0	57.3	4.0
Fort Carson CDP	1 574	91.2	.4	8.4	—	—	1.9	53.2	44.9	4.3
Highlands Ranch CDP	3 510	93.8	—	6.1	—	.1	.8	19.3	79.9	.2
Littleton city (pt.)	1 791	96.9	.3	2.0	—	.9	.3	22.3	77.4	—
Security-Widefield CDP	7 828	93.7	1.1	4.4	.2	.6	1.8	24.4	73.8	1.3
Southglenn CDP (pt.)	8 051	95.0	.1	4.7	—	.2	.6	18.6	80.8	.1
District 6	217 384	83.4	1.5	12.8	.2	2.1	3.8	31.4	64.8	1.8
COUNTY										
Arapahoe County (pt.)	112 809	84.0	.7	13.9	.1	1.3	4.7	35.9	59.4	1.8
Jefferson County (pt.)	104 575	82.7	2.5	11.6	.3	2.9	2.9	26.5	70.6	1.7
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Applewood CDP (pt.)	4 414	89.9	.6	5.9	.2	3.4	4.6	21.3	74.1	1.7
Arvado city (pt.)	6	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0	—
Aurora city (pt.)	67 050	82.6	.7	15.4	.1	1.1	3.7	35.9	60.4	1.3
Columbine CDP	7 907	95.1	.3	4.2	.1	.3	.7	13.1	86.2	.1
Englewood city	13 252	85.9	.5	12.3	.1	1.3	8.7	41.5	49.8	4.4
Golden city	5 399	83.1	1.2	10.9	.3	4.5	4.7	36.4	58.9	3.2
Ken Caryl CDP	8 129	90.7	.3	7.9	.1	1.0	.2	19.6	80.2	—
Lakewood city (pt.)	51 657	85.5	.6	12.3	—	1.5	4.0	33.6	62.4	2.4
Littleton city (pt.)	12 078	84.3	.8	11.8	.3	2.7	8.8	35.5	55.8	2.4
Southglenn CDP (pt.)	7 167	94.1	.2	5.3	—	.4	1.8	24.4	73.7	.1

Table 31. 13b1. Homeowner and Renter Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units			Specified owner-occupied housing units						All renter-occupied housing units				
	Total	Percent with house- holder moved into unit—		With a mortgage			Not mortgaged			Percent with house- holder moved into unit—		Specified renter paying cash rent		
		1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of house- hold income in 1989	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of house- hold income in 1989	Total	1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Median gross rent (dollars)	Median gross rent as a per- centage of household income in 1989
The State	798 607	11.3	18.0	496 121	800	22.5	149 444	203	12.7	483 882	53.8	1.4	418	26.1
District 1	120 779	8.7	29.7	71 963	732	22.4	31 090	207	13.1	121 996	49.7	2.1	382	26.4
COUNTY														
Adams County (pt.)	10 397	9.6	30.5	6 275	642	23.0	2 112	190	12.6	7 318	51.9	1.2	363	29.2
Arapahoe County (pt.)	6 604	8.2	33.3	4 296	656	20.6	1 626	214	11.8	7 504	59.2	1.1	334	26.5
Denver County	103 778	8.7	29.4	61 392	749	22.4	27 352	208	13.2	107 174	48.8	2.2	386	26.2
Jefferson County (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Aurora city (pt.)	11 463	9.8	28.6	7 350	649	22.0	2 154	200	11.8	10 466	55.1	.9	338	27.3
Commerce City city (pt.)	3 177	7.9	38.2	1 862	593	22.5	881	186	13.2	2 205	51.2	2.2	399	32.8
Denver city	103 778	8.7	29.4	61 392	749	22.4	27 352	208	13.2	107 174	48.8	2.2	386	26.2
Lakewood city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District 2	137 216	11.2	15.8	95 436	861	22.6	19 916	234	12.3	72 764	55.3	.7	477	26.9
COUNTY														
Adams County (pt.)	37 684	11.1	18.0	26 136	804	22.9	4 071	228	12.3	18 632	56.5	.6	445	25.2
Boulder County	54 027	12.2	13.6	35 670	918	22.3	8 570	237	12.3	34 375	56.8	.6	502	28.7
Clear Creek County	2 268	12.6	11.4	1 328	866	22.7	433	235	13.2	885	59.3	.7	407	25.0
Gilpin County	988	16.7	9.5	564	771	24.0	233	215	12.0	320	45.6	—	469	31.1
Jefferson County (pt.)	42 249	9.9	17.0	31 738	856	22.7	6 609	233	12.2	18 552	51.1	1.0	466	25.3
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Applewood COP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arvada city (pt.)	23 830	8.9	17.3	18 735	847	22.0	3 309	235	12.0	8 875	52.3	.7	456	25.9
Boulder city	16 003	12.4	18.4	9 676	971	21.0	2 989	248	11.6	18 678	60.0	.5	521	31.9
Broomfield city (pt.)	6 437	12.7	8.3	4 984	876	23.0	591	242	12.3	2 288	60.0	.4	451	24.1
Lafayette city	3 879	14.7	8.4	2 530	853	23.7	392	213	14.8	1 513	53.9	1.2	523	28.4
Langmont city	12 151	11.7	12.6	8 572	831	22.6	2 074	220	13.7	7 383	50.7	.5	466	25.5
Louisville city	3 594	15.7	8.1	2 939	968	23.6	361	211	13.9	1 018	52.3	1.2	561	25.1
Northglenn city (pt.)	6 242	7.5	29.4	5 299	737	21.9	713	274	12.4	3 587	57.0	.2	431	25.2
Sherrelwood COP	3 894	8.0	33.7	2 969	734	23.3	793	227	12.4	2 000	60.6	—	423	26.2
Thornton city (pt.)	8 679	15.5	2.2	6 366	874	23.5	238	241	11.7	2 507	57.6	.9	498	26.8
Welby COP (pt.)	208	7.2	18.3	57	908	32.2	15	225	18.8	34	29.4	8.8	525	32.5
Westminster city (pt.)	17 697	12.6	10.0	14 352	871	23.1	1 577	212	11.8	9 611	57.8	.2	477	24.2
Wheat Ridge city	7 024	7.7	38.2	3 652	779	22.6	2 542	232	12.6	6 106	46.2	1.6	425	25.3
District 3	139 207	11.9	20.5	59 482	618	21.9	36 524	180	12.9	71 678	52.2	1.5	361	26.2
COUNTY														
Alamosa County	2 952	8.8	25.8	1 178	514	21.3	721	150	12.8	1 769	51.7	.6	291	31.5
Archuleta County	1 421	11.5	11.6	516	725	30.6	350	195	14.0	589	59.1	2.4	385	25.9
Chaffee County	3 439	8.9	19.8	1 251	544	22.8	1 055	164	11.9	1 409	53.2	1.8	336	26.2
Conejos County	1 974	5.7	39.0	466	417	23.7	697	151	14.2	518	43.2	3.3	224	26.5
Costilla County	922	5.4	42.1	205	396	28.6	354	172	18.9	270	55.6	5.9	187	25.2
Custer County	569	16.3	19.2	108	513	27.4	166	172	15.8	201	53.2	5.5	332	26.1
Delta County	6 239	8.2	16.7	1 743	499	23.2	2 062	173	14.1	2 133	51.6	3.3	305	28.7
Dolores County	465	9.0	27.1	98	500	18.8	109	160	12.7	116	41.4	7.8	312	30.7
Douglas County (pt.)	1 077	8.6	8.3	535	1 197	24.4	157	237	12.1	105	45.7	1.9	469	26.7
Eagle County	4 802	22.8	6.6	2 006	1 031	24.2	577	245	13.2	3 552	55.8	.1	620	24.3
Fremont County (pt.)	3 990	9.8	14.7	1 749	579	19.8	1 148	161	12.4	1 459	53.1	.5	364	27.4
Garfield County	6 518	19.1	11.5	2 776	766	21.4	1 248	200	12.8	4 748	50.9	.3	407	24.5
Grand County	1 828	11.5	11.6	721	715	21.8	456	194	12.7	1 340	52.5	1.3	457	23.7
Gunnison County	1 979	11.7	17.9	825	685	22.0	420	189	12.7	1 876	62.3	—	373	29.0
Hinsdale County	127	7.1	22.0	40	500	24.4	44	196	15.9	87	67.8	2.3	335	20.4
Huerfano County	1 711	4.0	39.5	340	471	24.2	830	172	15.1	735	38.6	1.5	240	27.9
Jackson County	413	7.5	31.5	71	570	22.9	133	173	12.3	219	37.4	5.0	292	17.5
Jefferson County (pt.)	1 023	17.4	4.0	655	1 036	24.4	119	224	11.9	146	53.4	—	633	32.3
Lake County	1 534	10.9	26.7	615	532	17.8	519	194	12.8	848	60.7	2.8	373	22.9
La Plata County	7 818	12.0	15.7	3 018	691	22.5	1 445	182	12.5	4 158	59.0	1.0	425	27.6
Mesa County	23 534	14.0	16.7	11 839	588	21.3	5 773	177	12.2	12 716	53.3	.9	333	25.4
Mineral County	174	4.0	25.3	32	429	24.0	75	157	12.7	73	46.6	9.6	293	25.4
Moffat County	2 785	11.6	13.2	1 234	648	16.1	457	180	11.7	1 393	54.8	1.2	299	19.0
Montezuma County	5 018	11.5	20.0	1 679	566	21.9	1 079	167	13.8	1 744	55.0	1.4	331	26.2
Montrose County	6 768	12.0	18.0	2 170	585	21.6	1 590	190	12.7	2 637	50.7	2.7	338	26.7
Ouray County	706	17.0	17.1	167	688	25.4	202	237	14.3	241	45.6	2.5	401	23.0
Park County	2 736	18.2	4.5	1 324	816	25.4	374	184	12.1	539	58.8	.9	513	32.5
Pirkin County	3 082	16.0	7.0	1 044	503	26.5	526	382	13.1	2 795	47.8	.7	732	28.8
Puebla County	31 946	8.0	34.1	15 981	544	21.1	11 339	179	12.7	15 111	46.0	2.7	308	27.7
Rio Blanco County	1 441	11.9	15.2	564	629	21.0	253	177	12.6	740	60.7	1.4	329	23.0
Rio Grande County	2 686	6.2	30.5	909	453	22.7	932	163	13.7	1 244	49.0	3.9	291	24.6
Routt County	3 353	21.0	9.5	1 491	800	22.8	469	210	13.4	2 130	59.5	.6	492	25.9
Saguache County	1 103	8.9	24.4	256	422	23.3	365	157	14.4	540	44.4	3.7	261	29.0
San Juan County	177	10.2	11.9	72	600	21.1	46	210	14.8	110	71.8	—	370	23.1
San Miguel County	827	19.0	8.9	272	744	22.9	147	184	12.5	662	57.1	1.2	538	26.6
Summit County	2 570	19.8	3.3	1 532	960	23.6	287	262	12.5	2 725	59.3	.1	553	24.1
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Canon City city (pt.)	2 411	11.3	14.4	1 161	551	18.8	729	158	12.6	999	53.1	.3	353	26.9
Clifton COP	2 699	16.8	7.6	1 433	496	21.0	432	143	12.2	1 885	61.6	—	339	24.1
Durango city	2 502	9.8	23.7	1 289	642	22.0	680	177	12.3	2 094	56.8	.9	435	29.0
Grand Junction city	6 453	14.8	24.7	2 993	532	21.0	2 233	177	12.2	6 357	53.1	.8	313	27.1
Puebla city	24 837	7.6	37.4	13 047	524	20.8	9 578	177	12.7	13 487	45.8	2.5	303	28.1
District 4	132 660	11.1	18.6	68 544	726	22.3	29 084	192	13.1	69 791	51.3	2.0	379	26.8

Table 31. Homeowner and Renter Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units			Specified owner-occupied housing units						All renter-occupied housing units				
	Total	Percent with house- holder moved into unit —		With a mortgage			Not mortgaged			Total	Percent with house- holder moved into unit —		Specified renter paying cash rent	
		1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of house- hold income in 1989	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of house- hold income in 1989		1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Median gross rent (dollars)	Median gross rent as a per- centage of household income in 1989
District 4—Con. COUNTY														
Adams County (pt.)	15 048	10.8	19.3	9 352	749	23.0	2 273	215	13.1	7 274	52.5	1.5	452	26.7
Arapahoe County (pt.)	5 849	18.9	3.5	4 595	1 189	24.5	271	217	11.9	541	56.4	3.3	673	23.5
Baco County	1 365	6.2	35.0	301	416	22.1	532	148	14.7	507	39.8	3.7	235	22.7
Bent County	1 292	8.7	30.5	345	424	17.9	478	158	14.7	573	36.8	11.9	296	23.9
Cheyenne County	633	9.0	31.8	99	497	19.0	230	152	13.1	271	49.8	1.5	297	17.6
Crowley County	814	9.0	31.7	170	431	23.9	331	165	14.6	351	48.4	4.0	272	28.4
Elbert County	2 865	12.3	10.0	1 614	921	27.4	259	206	15.4	512	41.4	3.5	434	25.1
Kiowa County	453	6.6	43.5	96	419	22.4	175	176	16.4	204	36.3	6.9	271	18.3
Kit Carson County	1 984	8.8	32.3	484	513	18.8	764	185	13.3	801	44.3	4.1	290	20.5
Larimer County	44 297	13.0	10.6	27 042	776	22.0	7 565	211	12.5	26 175	55.3	.8	420	28.4
Las Animas County	3 634	6.1	42.2	964	488	23.1	1 541	175	14.2	1 787	39.6	5.0	247	28.5
Lincoln County	1 276	6.6	27.9	307	511	23.5	388	179	12.6	541	44.7	3.0	302	24.1
Logan County	4 654	8.9	29.0	1 683	505	21.0	1 614	191	13.7	2 324	39.1	5.3	279	23.3
Morgan County	5 243	8.0	25.8	2 235	534	20.0	1 639	172	13.1	2 896	49.4	1.2	321	24.4
Otero County	5 080	7.2	33.2	2 036	447	21.6	1 953	165	13.7	2 513	46.0	1.1	288	26.3
Phillips County	1 238	6.9	28.1	307	428	20.7	563	159	12.7	474	44.5	4.4	252	18.8
Prowers County	3 264	6.3	31.1	1 167	502	19.9	1 149	164	13.4	1 720	43.7	2.0	269	21.8
Sedgewick County	811	7.3	36.1	205	449	19.3	387	167	12.1	330	33.9	8.2	207	17.6
Washington County	1 383	7.1	31.2	269	438	23.2	390	168	14.0	532	46.4	10.7	240	20.0
Weld County	29 040	10.9	18.3	14 632	672	22.2	5 783	204	13.0	18 430	52.2	2.4	357	26.6
Yuma County	2 437	8.5	28.8	641	479	19.6	799	175	14.1	1 035	44.6	4.3	302	22.7
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Aurora city (pt.)	131	17.6	18.3	55	1 215	27.2	25	325	10.0	20	—	40.0	—	—
Brighton city	3 163	8.6	21.2	2 072	737	22.2	659	215	13.8	1 618	43.1	2.1	422	30.9
Broomfield city (pt.)	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	100.0	—	—	—
Commerce City city (pt.)	205	3.9	31.7	98	608	23.2	50	186	27.7	155	49.0	4.5	485	34.1
Fort Collins city	17 746	15.0	10.2	12 072	804	21.7	2 665	215	13.0	15 943	60.0	.5	422	30.8
Greeley city	12 198	11.5	18.7	6 982	681	21.8	2 971	210	12.4	10 449	56.7	1.3	354	27.4
Loveland city	8 938	11.8	12.3	5 938	719	21.8	2 106	196	12.2	5 115	48.3	1.0	400	24.2
Northglenn city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sterling city	2 637	8.8	28.3	1 151	478	20.4	1 087	184	13.4	1 680	44.4	3.0	273	23.5
Thornton city (pt.)	4 641	12.8	18.6	3 236	760	23.4	557	213	12.0	3 228	58.4	.4	449	25.7
Weld CDP (pt.)	2 314	11.5	24.3	1 615	702	22.3	333	225	13.0	1 057	60.1	.4	486	26.9
Westminster city (pt.)	416	20.0	2.6	186	800	27.6	12	207	10.0	74	100.0	—	581	27.5
District 5	127 312	13.4	11.6	94 632	865	22.9	15 631	198	12.2	71 702	59.2	.8	432	25.9
COUNTY														
Arapahoe County (pt.)	18 142	14.7	3.5	16 194	1 106	21.5	1 046	302	10.9	3 261	60.5	—	696	24.0
Douglas County (pt.)	16 679	20.7	2.8	13 752	1 121	24.4	1 098	283	11.5	2 983	60.5	.2	599	24.3
El Paso County	84 307	11.8	14.9	60 874	769	22.8	11 575	193	12.2	62 658	59.4	.7	419	26.0
Fremont County (pt.)	4 547	8.8	21.9	1 558	516	23.0	1 385	151	13.4	1 717	48.5	4.5	298	30.6
Teller County	3 637	16.9	5.1	2 254	848	27.0	527	202	14.6	1 083	56.2	.7	495	28.4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Aurora city (pt.)	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canon City city (pt.)	932	9.7	24.4	389	438	23.0	342	145	14.9	749	49.1	2.8	260	30.3
Castlewood CDP	7 173	14.7	2.7	6 447	1 120	20.7	393	324	10.5	1 190	59.0	—	741	22.9
Cimarron Hills CDP	2 032	13.6	3.4	1 538	705	24.1	83	198	13.6	1 903	67.8	—	468	30.1
Colorado Springs city	60 533	11.7	15.8	44 561	768	22.6	8 999	190	12.3	50 329	59.8	.8	413	25.7
Fort Carson CDP	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 574	63.4	—	385	22.9
Highlands Ranch CDP	2 986	29.9	—	2 777	1 220	24.1	73	349	10.0	524	75.0	—	633	21.1
Littleton city (pt.)	1 657	15.4	.8	1 448	1 148	24.2	59	251	10.0	1 134	65.7	—	906	22.7
Security-Widefield CDP	5 969	9.3	20.6	4 991	658	22.2	726	188	11.7	1 859	56.3	—	542	28.6
Southglenn CDP (pt.)	6 914	15.2	6.0	6 166	1 005	21.6	508	282	11.4	1 137	58.2	—	733	27.1
District 6	141 433	11.3	12.8	106 064	883	22.4	17 199	240	11.9	75 951	57.7	.7	473	24.5
COUNTY														
Arapahoe County (pt.)	67 875	11.9	11.4	51 008	859	22.4	7 645	236	12.0	44 934	58.6	.6	468	24.4
Jefferson County (pt.)	73 558	10.9	14.0	55 056	908	22.3	9 554	243	11.8	31 017	56.5	.8	481	24.7
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Applewood CDP (pt.)	3 213	8.7	23.9	2 017	897	21.2	616	260	11.3	1 201	40.4	3.5	502	24.5
Arvada city (pt.)	6	—	—	6	950	27.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aurora city (pt.)	40 801	13.9	2.6	32 977	853	22.9	1 837	250	11.7	26 249	61.7	.1	484	24.0
Columbine CDP	7 068	8.1	5.6	6 082	948	21.3	495	284	10.7	839	53.0	—	706	23.6
Englewood city	6 868	8.9	37.3	3 937	687	22.6	2 262	185	12.6	6 384	51.8	1.4	424	25.8
Golden city	3 061	7.5	17.7	1 612	870	23.4	564	225	12.9	2 338	58.0	1.0	416	27.4
Ken Caryl CDP	6 799	19.5	.3	6 079	966	23.7	219	238	11.0	1 330	64.1	—	725	24.5
Lakewood city (pt.)	31 250	8.8	22.5	21 836	818	21.3	5 365	236	11.9	20 407	57.0	.6	465	24.5
Littleton city (pt.)	6 736	8.2	25.0	4 685	858	21.4	1 240	230	11.9	5 342	49.2	1.3	424	27.2
Southglenn CDP (pt.)	5 786	7.2	20.7	4 382	900	19.3	950	261	11.7	1 381	54.7	2.5	584	23.4

Table 32. Selected Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Congressional District American Indian Area	All housing units		Occupied housing units with American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder								
	Total	Occupied	Total	Owner occupied	Renter occupied	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	Vehicles available		Specified owner, median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)		Specified renter paying cash rent, median gross rent (dollars)
							None	1 or more	With o mortgage	Not mort- gaged	
District 3 -----	287 330	210 885	2 388	1 204	1 184	23	321	2 067	546	129	301
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND											
All areas -----	3 717	3 024	598	395	203	10	103	495	300-	100-	200-
Southern Ute Reservation, CO -----	3 357	2 724	309	174	135	2	34	275	300-	144	227
Ute Mountain Reservation and Trust Lands, CO-NM-UT (pt.) -----	360	300	289	221	68	8	69	220	300-	100-	200-

Table 33. Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for Population Characteristics: 1990

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars) — Standard error	Median income in 1989 (dollars)					
	100-percent count	Percent in sample		Household		Family		Nonfamily household	
				90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
				Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
The State -----	3 294 394	15.6	27	30 050	30 230	35 807	36 052	18 815	19 081
District 1 -----	549 068	12.9	78	24 622	25 109	31 035	31 675	17 951	18 511
COUNTY									
Adams County (pt.) -----	48 195	13.2	149	22 243	23 950	26 171	28 018	12 831	15 579
Arapahoe County (pt.) -----	33 260	12.7	226	22 896	24 648	29 083	31 305	15 530	16 919
Denver County -----	467 610	12.8	89	24 846	25 350	31 672	32 404	18 339	18 934
Jefferson County (pt.) -----	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Aurora city (pt.) -----	55 504	12.9	150	23 014	24 531	27 966	29 624	15 230	16 744
Commerce City city (pt.) -----	15 424	13.6	218	18 763	21 595	21 853	25 500	9 635	12 467
Denver city -----	467 610	12.8	89	24 846	25 350	31 672	32 404	18 339	18 934
Lakewood city (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District 2 -----	549 072	13.8	67	34 820	35 386	41 050	41 614	21 377	22 014
COUNTY									
Adams County (pt.) -----	152 542	13.3	104	32 178	33 169	36 915	38 012	20 338	21 577
Boulder County -----	225 339	13.7	123	34 830	35 786	43 047	44 516	21 303	22 237
Clear Creek County -----	7 619	30.7	337	31 626	35 304	39 734	42 436	16 923	20 110
Gilpin County -----	3 070	30.2	451	29 850	34 036	34 173	38 503	19 000	24 019
Jefferson County (pt.) -----	160 502	13.1	113	36 591	37 585	42 010	43 170	21 837	23 221
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Applewood CDP (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arvado city (pt.) -----	89 229	13.2	148	38 292	39 725	42 968	44 588	21 567	23 719
Boulder city -----	83 312	13.4	220	28 619	30 198	44 957	47 449	19 340	20 689
Broomfield city (pt.) -----	24 607	13.4	290	37 666	40 525	42 330	45 517	23 637	27 883
Lafayette city -----	14 548	11.9	353	33 018	35 547	34 906	38 332	25 018	30 221
Longmont city -----	51 555	13.9	175	31 692	33 506	37 008	38 952	18 112	20 534
Louisville city -----	12 361	11.4	532	41 767	45 398	45 312	49 201	27 360	35 609
Northglenn city (pt.) -----	27 195	11.7	252	33 200	35 939	37 304	40 150	18 191	21 970
Sherrelwood CDP -----	16 636	13.8	283	30 040	32 058	32 325	35 294	17 401	21 307
Thornton city (pt.) -----	32 577	13.9	186	36 742	39 189	40 677	42 363	20 627	23 756
Welby CDP (pt.) -----	589	12.6	1 090	14 876	25 414	24 429	37 594	11 438	20 775
Westminster city (pt.) -----	73 342	13.0	167	36 256	37 421	41 365	42 934	24 661	26 677
Wheat Ridge city -----	29 419	12.8	289	27 276	29 433	34 126	36 864	17 124	19 302
District 3 -----	549 062	20.6	49	24 332	24 710	28 106	28 595	14 504	15 007
COUNTY									
Alamosa County -----	13 617	15.6	296	18 985	21 360	21 598	25 317	9 209	12 814
Archuleta County -----	5 345	32.1	333	21 618	24 737	25 882	28 559	10 291	12 733
Chaffee County -----	12 684	24.6	216	20 279	22 069	24 511	26 390	10 330	12 682
Conejos County -----	7 453	37.9	159	13 344	15 035	16 148	18 053	6 333	7 434
Costilla County -----	3 190	28.6	373	12 174	14 088	13 740	16 550	6 669	8 825
Custer County -----	1 926	43.6	483	18 555	21 806	22 375	25 378	8 809	11 731
Delta County -----	20 980	27.5	157	17 930	19 134	21 525	22 915	8 063	9 120
Dolores County -----	1 504	49.5	371	18 024	21 437	22 445	26 466	8 633	11 496
Douglas County (pt.) -----	3 042	15.4	1 240	41 370	51 646	47 066	56 281	12 257	25 626
Eagle County -----	21 928	31.4	246	36 336	37 551	40 524	41 841	28 282	30 940
Fremont County (pt.) -----	13 640	16.6	314	21 457	23 738	25 684	28 063	10 650	13 029
Garfield County -----	29 974	21.1	197	28 237	30 068	31 806	33 334	16 184	18 683
Grand County -----	7 966	30.9	250	28 761	30 973	33 035	35 117	17 464	20 236
Gunnison County -----	10 273	19.1	338	21 930	24 145	26 988	31 438	11 669	15 410
Hinsdale County -----	467	42.6	791	21 106	29 659	26 457	33 646	9 290	20 616
Huerfano County -----	6 009	18.4	342	13 672	15 935	17 560	20 334	6 604	8 363
Jackson County -----	1 605	31.8	597	19 508	22 305	21 178	25 943	11 187	16 084
Jefferson County (pt.) -----	3 104	10.7	1 189	39 710	49 825	40 141	50 218	34 091	56 927
Lake County -----	6 007	11.7	461	22 884	26 360	26 593	31 601	13 933	19 106
La Plata County -----	32 284	23.1	188	25 097	26 420	29 968	31 602	15 342	16 579
Mesa County -----	93 145	15.4	134	23 203	24 193	27 074	28 351	13 095	14 311
Mineral County -----	558	48.2	851	18 295	21 001	21 257	23 490	9 853	15 613
Moffat County -----	11 357	13.6	367	30 184	33 239	33 251	38 071	12 778	18 406
Montezuma County -----	18 672	21.6	215	21 348	23 390	24 975	26 674	9 425	11 269
Montrose County -----	24 423	21.4	201	21 965	23 475	25 969	27 666	10 780	12 514
Ouray County -----	2 295	42.1	432	26 226	28 868	29 112	32 122	12 485	15 451
Park County -----	7 174	15.8	527	30 713	34 127	33 234	37 326	14 561	24 228
Pitkin County -----	12 661	20.9	629	37 891	41 527	50 852	55 421	27 949	30 860
Pueblo County -----	123 051	15.2	102	21 134	21 971	25 320	26 249	11 252	12 152
Rio Blanco County -----	5 972	28.2	358	27 167	31 213	32 533	35 548	10 956	14 398
Rio Grande County -----	10 770	23.6	286	18 208	20 142	20 394	22 345	10 298	12 313
Routt County -----	14 088	22.7	340	30 537	32 281	35 549	38 504	19 418	23 069
Saguache County -----	4 619	38.6	368	15 015	16 692	17 575	20 205	8 044	10 037
San Juan County -----	745	35.2	778	23 941	28 051	26 612	32 277	9 245	17 227
San Miguel County -----	3 653	38.2	528	29 353	31 427	30 897	35 734	24 264	27 900
Summit County -----	12 881	35.4	263	34 396	36 021	40 797	42 696	24 145	26 678
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Canon City city (pt.) -----	8 289	16.8	412	20 144	22 277	24 022	27 116	10 571	13 345
Clifton CDP -----	12 671	15.3	202	21 007	22 611	22 281	25 180	11 307	15 331
Durango city -----	12 430	15.1	360	21 619	24 568	29 629	34 093	15 044	16 952
Grand Junction city -----	29 034	12.7	275	18 084	19 999	22 665	24 734	11 588	13 306
Pueblo city -----	98 640	14.8	115	20 024	20 977	24 442	25 535	10 993	11 981
District 4 -----	549 D70	18.5	51	26 375	26 780	31 689	32 118	14 041	14 567

Table 33. Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for Population Characteristics: 1990—Con.

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars) — Standard error	Median income in 1989 (dollars)					
	100-percent count	Percent in sample		Household		Family		Nonfamily household	
				90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
				Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
District 4—Con.									
COUNTY									
Adams County (pt.)	64 301	14.7	138	29 581	30 866	32 302	34 049	17 503	20 323
Arapahoe County (pt.)	20 414	15.1	449	52 042	55 497	53 922	58 286	24 255	33 217
Boca County	4 556	36.2	244	17 595	19 609	21 730	24 185	7 786	9 920
Bent County	5 048	15.5	384	16 644	20 915	20 486	25 131	7 943	13 139
Cheyenne County	2 397	45.1	394	23 103	25 569	27 833	31 259	11 863	14 778
Crowley County	3 946	39.0	237	15 056	17 121	17 348	19 341	8 207	10 940
Elbert County	9 646	21.1	381	34 739	37 742	36 682	40 078	16 747	25 058
Kiowa County	1 688	47.2	423	19 570	23 103	24 982	28 904	8 158	10 680
Kit Carson County	7 140	27.4	356	21 858	24 465	26 295	28 699	9 937	12 145
Larimer County	186 136	13.6	112	29 134	30 192	36 322	37 540	15 615	16 706
Los Animas County	13 765	19.4	250	15 401	17 171	19 749	21 950	7 359	9 022
Lincoln County	4 529	39.2	226	19 818	21 349	22 703	25 443	10 169	12 331
Logan County	17 567	19.3	252	21 177	22 886	25 462	27 410	10 030	11 756
Morgan County	21 939	17.2	266	21 915	24 162	26 521	28 680	11 552	13 582
Otero County	20 185	21.1	226	17 310	19 071	21 229	23 393	8 319	9 833
Phillips County	4 189	39.6	243	20 544	22 425	24 824	27 321	9 734	12 379
Prowers County	13 347	20.4	249	19 635	21 650	22 627	25 205	10 492	13 135
Sedgwick County	2 690	40.8	251	17 983	20 583	22 442	24 697	9 548	11 455
Washington County	4 812	27.3	341	19 213	22 125	23 156	25 691	8 828	12 505
Weld County	131 821	21.8	87	25 280	26 005	30 409	31 191	13 490	14 456
Yuma County	8 954	26.6	277	21 527	23 595	25 655	27 275	10 887	13 136
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Aurora city (pt.)	452	14.2	2 333	31 025	51 527	37 914	66 107	1 838	17 078
Brighton city	14 203	12.0	340	25 592	29 442	30 329	34 736	11 569	15 890
Broomfield city (pt.)	31	22.6	2 408	—	25 000	—	25 000	—	—
Commerce City city (pt.)	1 042	14.5	1 507	22 370	30 427	25 013	31 022	5 688	30 276
Fort Collins city	87 758	13.7	161	26 097	27 566	36 480	38 442	14 399	15 695
Greeley city	60 536	14.3	176	22 731	24 192	29 871	31 529	12 997	14 507
Loveland city	37 352	13.0	219	29 595	31 483	33 879	36 202	15 902	18 682
Northglenn city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sterling city	10 362	15.8	327	18 357	21 532	23 785	25 911	9 516	12 070
Thornton city (pt.)	22 454	14.0	212	29 338	31 279	31 140	33 357	20 673	23 776
Welly COP (pt.)	9 629	13.6	282	29 402	32 897	31 287	35 545	17 845	26 583
Westminster city (pt.)	1 283	18.0	679	27 538	33 015	29 297	37 260	14 009	24 149
District 5	549 066	14.3	71	33 047	33 649	38 266	39 036	19 923	20 599
COUNTY									
Arapahoe County (pt.)	63 602	14.0	255	57 876	60 252	61 269	63 436	36 638	41 851
O Douglas County (pt.)	57 349	17.7	221	51 173	52 699	53 482	55 298	33 135	37 257
El Paso County	397 014	13.6	74	29 273	29 935	33 572	34 292	18 782	19 545
Fremont County (pt.)	18 633	16.9	228	16 658	18 490	21 208	23 351	7 666	9 220
Teller County	12 468	16.2	343	30 818	33 880	33 813	36 586	15 171	21 243
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Aurora city (pt.)	10	20.0	—	—	125 000	—	125 000	—	—
Canon City city (pt.)	4 398	14.0	431	11 353	14 018	16 188	21 051	6 745	8 935
Castlewood COP	24 392	15.9	388	59 931	62 978	62 426	65 907	42 795	50 721
Cimarron Hills COP	11 160	11.7	265	24 202	26 514	25 937	29 680	17 259	20 584
Colorado Springs city	281 140	13.0	94	28 531	29 325	33 665	34 561	18 628	19 466
Fort Carson COP	11 309	15.1	133	20 267	22 020	20 200	21 952	—	—
Highlands Ranch COP	10 181	13.3	608	56 997	61 133	59 983	64 099	37 184	45 445
Littleton city (pt.)	5 108	14.7	749	51 714	58 849	54 506	62 865	37 935	46 045
Security-Widefield COP	23 822	14.9	184	31 026	32 688	32 258	33 985	17 360	21 538
Southglenn COP (pt.)	24 147	12.5	385	53 375	56 979	57 010	60 999	30 204	36 049
District 6	549 056	13.4	79	37 074	37 608	43 550	44 294	23 842	24 696
COUNTY									
Arapahoe County (pt.)	274 235	13.4	114	34 733	35 448	41 264	42 144	23 077	24 192
Jefferson County (pt.)	274 821	13.5	109	39 834	40 624	45 491	46 404	24 485	25 597
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Applewood COP (pt.)	11 069	15.8	559	37 075	40 807	42 131	46 841	19 175	23 692
Arvado city (pt.)	6	50.0	—	—	42 500	—	42 500	—	—
Aurora city (pt.)	166 137	12.7	114	35 840	36 659	41 282	42 366	25 572	26 655
Columbine COP	23 969	13.0	344	50 904	54 645	53 232	56 557	31 208	39 234
Englewood city	29 387	13.9	228	24 630	26 155	29 343	31 353	17 131	19 041
Golden city	13 116	14.0	418	27 158	30 675	33 028	37 791	17 465	21 365
Ken Caryl COP	24 391	13.7	305	45 692	48 215	48 367	51 150	31 201	36 121
Lakewood city (pt.)	126 481	12.9	145	33 404	34 704	39 538	40 904	21 957	23 258
Littleton city (pt.)	28 577	14.5	319	29 790	31 855	39 155	41 849	16 707	19 174
Southglenn COP (pt.)	18 940	13.7	420	45 322	49 357	50 232	53 535	25 519	29 764

Table 34. Percent in Sample and Confidence Bounds for Housing Characteristics: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Housing units		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)				Median selected monthly owner costs as a percent- age of household income in 1989				Median gross rent (dollars)		Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
			90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
			Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper				
The State	1 477 349	16.4	798	802	202	204	22.4	22.5	12.6	12.8	416	419	26.0	26.2
District 1	277 331	12.7	726	738	205	209	22.2	22.6	12.8	13.4	379	384	26.1	26.6
COUNTY														
Adams County (pt.)	20 896	13.1	627	658	184	195	22.4	23.7	11.4	13.7	350	377	28.1	30.3
Arapahoe County (pt.)	16 797	12.3	637	675	206	222	19.3	21.7	10.5	13.1	326	342	25.3	27.8
Denver County	239 636	12.7	743	755	206	211	22.2	22.7	12.9	13.5	384	389	25.9	26.4
Jefferson County (pt.)	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Aurora city (pt.)	26 598	12.5	634	663	194	206	21.3	22.7	10.7	12.9	331	345	26.4	28.2
Commerce City city (pt.)	5 988	13.7	568	619	178	195	21.3	23.7	11.3	15.0	381	418	31.1	34.5
Denver city	239 636	12.7	743	755	206	211	22.2	22.7	12.9	13.5	384	389	25.9	26.4
Lakewood city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District 2	227 757	14.0	856	865	231	236	22.4	22.8	11.9	12.6	473	481	26.6	27.1
COUNTY														
Adams County (pt.)	61 321	13.3	796	813	223	232	22.6	23.2	11.5	13.2	439	451	24.8	25.8
Boulder County	94 621	13.8	909	927	234	241	22.0	22.6	11.7	12.8	497	508	28.3	29.2
Clear Creek County	4 811	31.7	838	894	222	247	21.8	23.6	11.6	14.7	391	432	23.7	26.5
Gilpin County	2 438	28.7	731	807	199	231	22.9	25.3	10.0	14.0	440	492	27.8	34.0
Jefferson County (pt.)	64 566	13.2	848	863	229	237	22.4	22.9	11.6	12.9	457	474	24.8	25.9
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Applewood CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arvada city (pt.)	34 539	13.2	836	858	230	240	21.6	22.3	11.1	12.9	445	469	25.1	26.8
Boulder city	36 270	13.3	950	991	242	256	20.4	21.6	10.7	12.5	513	529	31.1	32.8
Broomfield city (pt.)	9 085	13.1	859	894	230	254	22.4	23.5	10.2	14.5	432	475	23.0	25.3
Lafayette city	5 775	12.0	833	873	199	227	22.8	24.7	11.4	18.2	491	558	26.7	30.2
Longmont city	20 480	13.7	818	844	214	226	22.1	23.1	12.5	14.5	457	475	24.7	26.4
Louisville city	4 785	11.6	718	756	195	228	22.7	24.5	10.6	17.3	512	610	23.7	27.8
Northglenn city (pt.)	10 442	11.7	718	756	195	228	22.7	24.5	10.6	17.3	512	610	23.7	27.8
Sherrelwood CDP	6 224	13.7	717	750	219	236	22.4	24.2	10.6	14.3	400	447	24.1	26.6
Thornton city (pt.)	12 396	13.8	861	887	228	239	23.0	24.0	10.6	14.8	481	520	25.2	28.4
Welby CDP (pt.)	264	14.4	567	1 161	—	250	25.3	45.7	8.6	—	305	745	25.5	93.3
Westminster city (pt.)	29 334	13.0	860	882	204	220	22.7	23.4	10.6	13.1	467	486	23.6	24.7
Wheat Ridge city	14 130	13.0	757	802	225	238	21.7	23.6	11.5	13.6	415	435	24.5	26.2
District 3	287 282	23.5	614	623	179	181	21.7	22.0	12.7	13.1	359	364	26.0	26.5
COUNTY														
Alamosa County	5 254	15.6	474	554	141	164	19.6	22.8	11.0	14.6	280	302	29.2	33.9
Archuleta County	3 951	30.6	690	756	187	206	28.6	32.3	12.2	15.9	360	412	23.2	30.9
Chaffee County	6 547	24.8	526	562	158	171	21.6	24.0	10.9	13.0	321	351	24.6	27.7
Conejos County	3 574	33.9	398	435	145	157	22.3	25.3	12.9	15.4	210	238	23.7	30.3
Coshiba County	1 743	27.0	362	438	157	187	26.3	33.0	16.2	21.0	155	230	20.5	29.0
Custer County	2 216	48.2	478	572	163	180	25.0	29.7	13.7	17.9	310	355	22.3	28.5
Delta County	10 082	28.4	487	519	169	177	22.4	24.0	13.3	14.9	296	314	27.5	30.0
Dolores County	947	48.9	464	532	148	173	15.6	22.2	10.6	14.8	296	326	26.6	33.8
Douglas County (pt.)	1 226	16.3	1 075	1 349	206	291	22.4	26.6	8.5	15.7	299	644	14.9	29.8
Eagle County	15 226	28.8	1 000	1 063	231	266	23.4	24.9	11.8	14.6	605	635	23.6	24.9
Fremont County (pt.)	6 132	16.2	554	606	154	168	18.0	21.4	11.0	13.7	353	376	25.1	29.7
Garfield County	12 517	21.7	743	790	193	209	20.7	22.0	11.6	13.9	398	416	23.7	25.2
Grand County	9 985	37.3	690	744	184	204	20.5	23.1	11.4	13.9	445	468	22.8	24.6
Gunnison County	7 294	29.3	667	705	181	198	20.7	23.2	11.1	14.3	352	395	27.7	30.5
Hinsdale County	1 254	47.3	431	612	172	255	20.9	31.5	11.7	20.2	284	399	15.6	25.0
Huerfano County	3 913	19.8	441	503	163	181	21.5	27.4	13.4	16.9	220	266	24.7	30.9
Jackson County	1 326	40.5	514	624	163	182	21.6	24.2	10.2	14.4	269	318	14.3	21.1
Jefferson County (pt.)	1 801	11.6	967	1 106	194	254	22.8	26.7	6.9	16.9	389	832	27.5	48.4
Lake County	3 527	12.6	493	573	183	211	14.7	21.1	10.4	15.3	337	406	20.4	25.8
La Plata County	15 412	22.4	670	713	177	188	21.8	23.2	11.5	13.6	415	434	26.6	28.5
Mesa County	39 208	15.9	578	598	174	180	20.9	21.7	11.6	12.8	328	338	24.8	26.1
Mineral County	1 201	49.3	355	496	142	171	18.8	29.6	10.3	15.2	275	316	17.0	29.6
Moffat County	5 235	14.4	611	685	166	195	14.3	18.0	9.5	13.8	282	322	16.7	21.0
Montezuma County	8 050	23.2	545	587	159	175	20.9	22.8	12.5	15.0	317	345	24.5	27.9
Montrose County	10 353	22.0	570	599	185	194	20.5	22.7	11.7	13.7	328	349	25.4	28.0
Ouray County	1 507	43.9	647	757	224	250	22.8	28.6	12.4	16.2	380	432	21.3	24.7
Park County	7 247	19.4	791	840	165	204	24.2	27.2	10.0	14.2	430	561	25.6	43.2
Pitkin County	9 837	24.2	1 409	1 645	367	397	24.2	28.7	11.4	14.8	712	754	27.9	29.7
Pueblo County	50 872	15.6	535	552	177	181	20.7	21.5	12.2	13.2	303	314	27.1	28.4
Rio Blanco County	2 803	29.0	592	669	165	189	19.7	22.1	10.6	14.7	312	346	21.3	24.7
Rio Grande County	5 277	24.6	426	480	156	170	21.6	23.8	12.4	15.0	273	307	22.9	26.2
Routt County	9 252	21.7	775	839	198	222	21.8	23.7	11.4	15.3	474	511	24.6	27.2
Saguache County	2 306	40.1	403	441	147	169	21.0	25.6	12.9	15.9	247	277	27.1	31.8
San Juan County	481	39.5	549	658	184	225	17.1	23.5	10.2	19.4	337	406	18.9	26.6
San Miguel County	2 635	43.3	701	788	166	202	21.8	24.1	10.5	14.5	518	565	25.1	28.2
Summit County	17 091	41.1	944	976	247	278	23.0	24.2	11.0	14.0	541	565	23.5	24.7
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Canon City city (pt.)	3 642	16.3	523	579	150	167	16.8	20.8	10.8	14.4	337	372	24.4	29.8
Cliffan CDP	4 922	15.4	475	518	134	153	19.7	22.2	9.9	14.5	328	351	22.5	26.1
Durango city	4 917	15.5	600	683	167	187	20.5	23.6	10.5	14.1	421	449	27.7	30.5
Grand Junction city	13 698	13.1	511	553	172	183	19.9	22.0	11.1	13.3	306	321	26.0	28.1
Puebla city	40 862	15.0	514	533	174	179	20.3	21.3	12.2	13.3	298	309	27.4	28.8
District 4	226 424	19.0	722	731	190	193	22.1	22.5	12.9	13.4	376	381	26.5	27.0

Table 34. Percent in Sample and Confidence Bounds for Housing Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Housing units		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)				Median selected monthly owner costs as a percent- age of household income in 1989				Median gross rent (dollars)		Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
			90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
			Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper				
District 4—Con. COUNTY														
Adams County (pt.)	24 730	14.9	737	761	209	221	22.4	23.5	12.0	14.2	443	462	25.8	27.7
Arapahoe County (pt.)	6 792	15.7	1 164	1 213	186	273	23.9	25.2	9.0	14.9	503	800	20.5	27.1
Baca County	2 434	39.7	387	450	141	156	20.0	24.3	13.4	16.0	221	249	20.6	24.8
Bent County	2 332	16.3	383	467	143	175	14.3	23.1	12.2	17.2	268	323	21.7	28.8
Cheyenne County	1 083	45.2	447	545	142	163	15.6	21.7	11.6	14.7	277	312	15.2	20.0
Crawley County	1 415	47.6	404	458	158	172	21.8	26.9	13.2	16.0	259	285	26.3	30.5
Elbert County	3 997	22.7	892	951	188	245	26.5	28.4	12.5	18.3	399	474	21.6	28.8
Kiowa County	878	49.4	391	449	164	188	19.9	24.8	14.3	18.5	253	289	15.4	25.4
Kit Carson County	3 224	28.3	480	543	178	192	16.5	21.3	12.1	14.6	268	310	18.2	22.6
Larimer County	77 811	13.6	768	784	207	215	21.7	22.3	11.9	13.1	415	425	27.9	29.0
Los Animas County	6 975	21.1	468	512	169	180	20.4	25.5	13.0	15.3	232	259	26.5	30.6
Lincoln County	2 204	39.7	480	548	171	188	21.9	25.1	11.3	13.9	287	317	22.3	25.7
Logan County	7 824	19.2	485	532	183	198	19.8	22.2	12.5	14.8	263	295	22.2	24.4
Morgan County	9 230	17.1	513	555	166	178	18.4	20.9	11.9	14.2	311	330	23.0	25.9
Otero County	8 739	22.1	428	466	160	170	20.5	22.7	12.8	14.7	278	297	25.0	27.6
Phillips County	1 960	40.4	396	462	153	165	18.9	22.0	11.7	13.8	239	265	16.8	20.9
Prowers County	5 855	20.9	471	530	157	171	18.1	21.7	12.1	14.7	255	283	20.1	23.5
Sedgewick County	1 414	43.0	421	477	160	175	16.7	21.2	10.9	13.3	191	228	15.4	19.8
Washington County	2 307	30.0	391	492	156	179	21.6	24.8	12.2	15.8	225	255	17.0	23.1
Weld County	51 138	21.7	664	680	201	208	21.9	22.5	12.5	13.5	353	361	26.1	27.2
Yuma County	4 082	28.2	456	505	168	181	17.6	21.6	12.8	15.4	277	320	21.1	24.4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Aurora city (pt.)	156	16.0	1 021	1 455	222	378	16.9	33.5	2.5	17.5	—	—	—	—
Brighton city	5 321	12.9	706	769	203	226	20.9	23.5	11.4	16.1	403	441	27.9	33.8
Broomfield city (pt.)	13	15.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commerce City city (pt.)	426	14.3	542	691	158	251	19.4	27.2	11.3	50.0	462	533	28.4	54.4
Fort Collins city	35 357	13.7	793	816	209	220	21.2	22.1	11.9	14.0	416	428	30.0	31.7
Greeley city	23 991	14.3	665	697	204	215	21.2	22.3	11.5	13.4	347	361	26.7	28.2
Loveland city	14 711	13.1	705	734	190	203	21.3	22.4	11.1	13.4	391	412	23.4	25.0
Northglenn city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sterling city	4 791	15.3	455	502	175	193	18.2	22.1	11.8	14.9	252	295	22.2	24.9
Thornton city (pt.)	8 578	14.4	741	779	203	223	22.6	24.3	10.0	14.0	439	462	24.6	26.8
Weld city (pt.)	3 874	13.2	665	722	208	241	21.1	23.5	10.0	16.0	452	521	24.0	30.0
Westminster city (pt.)	534	17.8	741	886	—	250	24.6	30.9	—	20.0	553	662	18.9	34.3
District 5	223 409	14.6	859	870	195	200	22.7	23.0	11.8	12.6	428	435	25.6	26.2
COUNTY														
Arapahoe County (pt.)	22 172	14.3	1 092	1 121	287	317	21.2	21.9	9.5	12.2	663	721	23.1	24.9
Douglas County (pt.)	21 065	18.2	1 107	1 136	272	295	24.0	24.7	10.3	12.7	572	620	23.3	25.5
El Paso County	165 056	13.7	763	775	190	195	22.6	23.0	11.8	12.7	416	423	25.7	26.3
Fremont County (pt.)	7 551	18.9	494	538	145	158	21.6	24.3	12.1	14.6	283	311	28.4	33.5
Teller County	7 565	20.4	819	878	189	215	26.0	28.0	12.5	16.7	453	531	26.8	30.0
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Aurora city (pt.)	4	25.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canon City city (pt.)	1 967	16.0	402	474	133	158	20.2	26.2	11.9	18.0	229	292	27.2	33.8
Castlewood COP	8 642	16.1	1 100	1 139	305	342	20.2	21.3	8.5	12.5	698	785	21.5	24.3
Cimarron Hills COP	4 439	12.0	678	730	175	238	22.8	25.5	6.9	20.3	448	488	27.9	31.6
Colorado Springs city	124 442	13.0	760	776	187	193	22.4	22.9	11.7	12.8	409	417	25.4	26.1
Fort Carson COP	1 841	15.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	378	393	21.4	24.5
Highlands Ranch COP	3 751	13.6	1 188	1 252	319	542	23.4	24.9	5.1	14.9	609	659	17.4	24.4
Littleton city (pt.)	1 870	15.5	1 112	1 184	208	288	23.4	25.0	5.0	15.0	771	1 138	19.3	26.5
Security-Widefield COP	8 435	15.1	640	676	182	194	21.4	22.9	10.0	13.4	529	554	27.4	29.8
Southglenn COP (pt.)	8 318	12.6	982	1 037	264	299	21.0	22.1	9.2	13.6	697	775	24.7	29.5
District 6	235 146	13.4	878	888	237	243	22.2	22.5	11.5	12.3	470	476	24.3	24.7
COUNTY														
Arapahoe County (pt.)	122 904	13.2	853	866	231	241	22.2	22.6	11.4	12.6	464	471	24.1	24.7
Jefferson County (pt.)	112 242	13.6	901	914	239	246	22.1	22.5	11.3	12.3	476	486	24.3	25.0
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Applewood COP (pt.)	4 582	15.6	860	934	244	278	19.6	22.8	9.6	13.1	468	536	23.2	26.4
Arvado city (pt.)	2	50.0	916	984	—	—	25.8	29.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aurora city (pt.)	73 132	12.6	846	860	241	261	22.6	23.1	10.6	12.9	479	489	23.6	24.4
Columbine COP	8 112	13.1	926	970	271	297	20.7	22.0	8.6	12.7	662	757	21.8	25.4
Englewood city	14 908	14.1	664	707	181	190	21.8	23.4	11.5	13.7	413	436	24.8	26.8
Golden city	5 825	14.3	838	904	213	238	22.0	24.8	10.7	15.1	405	428	25.7	29.1
Ken Caryl COP	8 612	13.6	950	982	223	259	23.1	24.3	7.9	14.2	697	753	23.2	26.3
Lakewood city (pt.)	55 678	13.2	807	829	232	240	20.9	21.8	11.2	12.6	460	470	24.1	25.0
Littleton city (pt.)	12 908	14.2	833	882	221	238	20.7	22.2	10.6	13.3	414	435	26.2	28.2
Southglenn COP (pt.)	7 445	13.7	872	927	251	271	18.1	20.4	10.2	13.3	541	629	21.9	24.8

Table 35. **Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas:**
1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Congressional District American Indian Area	Persons		Housing units		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars) for American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut per- sons—Stan- dard error	Occupied housing units with on American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder					
						Medion selected monthly owner costs (dollors)				Medion gross rent (dollors)	
						With o mortgage		Not mortgaged		90-percent confidence bounds	
						90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds			
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
District 3-----	549 062	20.6	287 282	23.5	120	500	592	109	149	282	326
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND											
All areas-----	8 873	42.3	3 673	44.3	197	157	235	62	81	171	227
Southern Ute Reservation, CO-----	7 804	43.2	3 320	44.8	290	166	270	112	176	193	259
Ute Mountain Reservation and Trust Lands, CO-NM-UT (pt.)-----	1 069	35.9	353	40.2	264	101	223	53	73	117	197

APPENDIX A.

Area Classifications

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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers

with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:

```
United States
  Region
    Division
      State
        County
          County subdivision
            Place (or part)
              Census tract/block numbering area
                (or part)
                  Block group (or part)
                    Block
```

Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census tract/

block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State

County "A"

County "B"

County "C"

Place "X"

Place "Y"

Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the inter-agency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
 - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels— although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.

APPENDIX B.

Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be “high school dropouts.” There is no restriction on when they “dropped out” of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, “Median school years completed” was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. “Percent high school graduate or higher” and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, “Percent high school graduate or higher” can be calculated and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether “completed the fourth year of college,” “completed the senior year of college,” and “college graduate” were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of “college graduates” from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and “Associate” degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as “Not in Labor Force.” In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) “at work”—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were “with a job but not at work”—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither “at work” nor “with a job but not at work” during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of "actual hours" differs from that of "usual hours" described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons "at work" is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed "with a job, but not at work" is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week.")

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see "Reference Week").

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically Ill—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally Ill—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. *All* persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, “shelters for abused women” are included in the category “other noninstitutional group quarters.”

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or “T-Night” enumeration at YMCA’s, YWCA’s, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of “types of group quarters”:

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an “I,” for institutional, or an “N,” for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an “Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List.” (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America’s total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of “care” only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: “halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)” and “wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere,” which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, “Group homes” is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with “Other group homes” only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers’ dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase “inmates of institutions” was changed to “institutionalized persons.” Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as “other persons in group quarters,” and the phrase “staff residents” was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include “hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse” and “military hospitals for the chronically ill.” The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation. (For more information on the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—“Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban”—as well as those who indicated that they were of “other Spanish/Hispanic” origin. Persons of “Other Spanish/Hispanic” origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the “other Spanish/Hispanic” category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under “Household Type and Relationship.”)

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person’s mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person’s mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word “descent” was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term “Mexican-Amer.” used in 1980 was shortened further to “Mexican-Am.” to reduce misreporting (of “American”) in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as “other Spanish/Hispanic” to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the “Mexican-Amer.” category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category “No, not Spanish/Hispanic” as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category “Central or South American” was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations “Mexican-American” and “Chicano” were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder

is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of “married-couple families” or “married-couple households” in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of “married persons with spouse present” in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as “spouse.” For sample tabulations, the number of “married persons with spouse present” includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child’s age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an “own child” is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

“Related children” in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.
5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.
6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.
7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.
8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income

- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these sub-categories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in

question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home With Illustrative Examples

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
Other Indo-European	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandinavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	
	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian
	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	Cambodian
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
	Vietnamese	
All other languages	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	
	Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as “separated.”

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of “now married, spouse present” males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term “never married” which replaces the term “single” in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as “Born abroad, country not specified.”

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as “Native.” Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—

Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 ($\$12,674 \times 1.25$) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—

The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310									
Under 65 years.....	6 451	\$6,451								
65 years and over	5,947	5,947								
Two persons.....	8,076									
Householder under 65 years...	8,343	8,303	\$8,547							
Householder 65 years and over	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Three persons	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990						
Four persons	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619					
Five persons.....	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572				
Six persons.....	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259			
Seven persons.....	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828		
Eight persons.....	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230	
Nine or more persons	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	\$23,973

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flat-head) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoan—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.)," and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander ¹
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian ³
Laotian	Micronesian ³
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian ¹	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian ³
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified ²	

¹In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

²Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

³Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Immigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

Level of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two "Korean conflict" categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report "2 years").

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, "September 1980 or later" was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as "Prevented from working" or "Not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1989." All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1989." Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as "Did not work in 1989."

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)

Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No

cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under "Mortgage Status.")

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category. "Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, "seasonal/recreational/occasional use" combined vacant units classified in 1980 as "seasonal or migratory" and "held for occasional use." Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for "specified units" exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$10,000" is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category "\$500,000 or more"

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (–).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C.

Accuracy of the Data

CONTENTS

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INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or

estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$ and $SE_{\hat{Y}}$ of estimates \hat{X} and \hat{Y} :

$$SE_{(\hat{X} + \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X}/\hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as $N/2$). Treat $N/2$ as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about $N/2$. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about $N/2$. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about $N/2$. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9,948) = \sqrt{5(9,948) (1 - 9,948 / 21,220)}$$

$$= 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)]$$

or

$$9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$SE(6.7) = \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2} \\ = 1.34 \text{ percentage points}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$[6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)]$$

or

$$4.50 \text{ to } 8.90$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$9948/9314 = 1.07$$

$$SE(1.07) = \left(\frac{9948}{9314} \right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}} \\ = .029$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$[1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)]$$

or

$$1.02 \text{ to } 1.12$$

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White
	Persons of Hispanic Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

	All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

STAGE IV: TENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin
	Value
1	Less than \$20,000
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999
9	\$300,000 or more
10	Other ¹
11-20	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin Same value categories as groups 1 through 10
21-40	Black Householder Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
41-60	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
61-80	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
81-100	Householder of Other Race Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

Renter

White Householder Householder of Hispanic origin Rent

101	Less than \$100
102	\$100 to \$199
103	\$200 to \$299
104	\$300 to \$399
105	\$400 to \$499
106	\$500 to \$599
107	\$600 to \$749
108	\$750 to \$999
109	\$1,000 or more
110	No cash rent

Householder Not of Hispanic Origin Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110

111-120

Black Householder

121-140

Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

Asian or Pacific Islander Householder

141-160

Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder

161-180

Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

Householder of Other Race

181-200

Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

Vacant Housing Units

1	Vacant for rent
2	Vacant for sale
3	Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional recanvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ¹	Size of publication area ²													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}\left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

¹For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Colorado

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.4
Household type and relationship.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
Children ever born.....	2.5	2.2	1.4	1.4
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Ancestry.....	1.9	1.6	1.1	0.8
Place of birth.....	1.8	1.6	1.0	0.8
Citizenship.....	1.8	1.4	1.0	0.7
Residence in 1985.....	1.9	1.7	1.1	0.8
Year of entry.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.6	1.4	0.9	0.6
Educational attainment.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.7	1.4	1.0	0.7
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.2
Household type.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
Family type.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Group quarters.....	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.7
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Employment status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Industry.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
Occupation.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.6
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Number of workers in family.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
Place of work.....	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.6
Means of transportation to work.....	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.6
Travel time to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.6	1.3	0.8	0.7
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.5
HOUSING				
Age of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.5
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value.....	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.4
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
Sewage disposal.....	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.4
House heating fuel.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5



APPENDIX D.

Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

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ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.

APPENDIX E.

Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the

1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
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Example	2
Your answers are confidential	2
Instructions for the census questions	3 – 11
What the census is about	12
Why the census asks certain questions	12

CENSUS '90



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

D4

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
<input checked="" type="radio"/> 40 <input type="radio"/> 41 <input type="radio"/> 42 <input type="radio"/> 43	<input type="radio"/> 18 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 19 <input type="radio"/> 20 <input type="radio"/> 21	<input type="radio"/> 08 <input type="radio"/> 09 <input type="radio"/> 10 <input type="radio"/> 11	<input type="radio"/> 18 <input type="radio"/> 19 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 80 <input type="radio"/> 81
<input type="radio"/> 10 <input type="radio"/> 11 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 12 <input type="radio"/> 13	<input type="radio"/> 90 <input type="radio"/> 91 <input type="radio"/> 92 <input type="radio"/> 93	<input type="radio"/> 20 <input type="radio"/> 21 <input type="radio"/> 22 <input type="radio"/> 23	<input type="radio"/> 30 <input type="radio"/> 31 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 32 <input type="radio"/> 33
<input type="radio"/> 30 <input type="radio"/> 31 <input type="radio"/> 32 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 33	<input type="radio"/> 40 <input type="radio"/> 41 <input type="radio"/> 42 <input type="radio"/> 43	<input type="radio"/> 40 <input type="radio"/> 41 <input type="radio"/> 42 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 43	<input type="radio"/> 50 <input type="radio"/> 51 <input type="radio"/> 52 <input type="radio"/> 53
<input type="radio"/> 50 <input type="radio"/> 51 <input type="radio"/> 52 <input type="radio"/> 53	<input type="radio"/> 60 <input type="radio"/> 61 <input type="radio"/> 62 <input type="radio"/> 63	<input type="radio"/> 60 <input type="radio"/> 61 <input type="radio"/> 62 <input type="radio"/> 63	<input type="radio"/> 70 <input type="radio"/> 71 <input type="radio"/> 72 <input type="radio"/> 73
<input type="radio"/> 70 <input type="radio"/> 71 <input type="radio"/> 72 <input type="radio"/> 73	<input type="radio"/> 80 <input type="radio"/> 81 <input type="radio"/> 82 <input type="radio"/> 83	<input type="radio"/> 80 <input type="radio"/> 81 <input type="radio"/> 82 <input type="radio"/> 83	<input type="radio"/> 90 <input type="radio"/> 91 <input type="radio"/> 92 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 93

Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

1a. List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.

If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.

b. If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.

2. Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.

If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter**.

4. Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.

If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).

If you fill the **Other API** circle [under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**], only print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.

If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.

If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut**, fill one circle only. **Please do not print the race in the boxes.**

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.

6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.

7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.

A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term "**Mexican-Am.**" refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

H1a. Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No**.

b. If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is not owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is not paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day	30	4 times a year	3
By the week	4	2 times a year	6
Every other week	2	Once a year	12

b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

H10. Mark **Yes, have all three facilities** if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do **not** count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank** or **cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, *not* the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

b. This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [] the two utilities.

H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H23a. The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

H24a. A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

H25. A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

9. A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

11. Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

14a. Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).

b. If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No, lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

15. Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

17a. For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II Merchant Marine Seaman** service as active duty; do **not** count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.

18. Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.

19. Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

20. Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

21a. Count as work — Mark **Yes**:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark **No**:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

22a. Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

d. *If the person worked in New York city* and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

e. *If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.*

23a. *If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.*

b. *If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for Drove alone.*

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon*, fill the **a.m.** circle.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight*, fill the **p.m.** circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No**, **already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.
Mark **No**, **temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.
Mark **No**, **other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following — | Do not enter — |
| Metal furniture manufacturing | Furniture company |
| Retail grocery store | Grocery store |
| Petroleum refining | Oil company |
| Cattle ranch | Ranch |
- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following — | Do not enter — |
| Production clerk | Clerk |
| Carpenter's helper | Helper |
| Auto engine mechanic | Mechanic |
| Registered nurse | Nurse |
- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.
Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.
For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.
If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all jobs before deductions*. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also *exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.
Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.
Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers *before* Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.
Do not include the following as income in any item:
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
 - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
 - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
 - Inheritances or insurance settlements
 - Any type of loan
 - Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About — Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started—and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.
Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.

Para personas de habla hispana –

(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle —→ ○ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

<p>Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.</p>	PERSON 1		PERSON 2																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
	Last name	Middle initial	Last name	Middle initial																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
<p>2. How is this person related to PERSON 1?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.</p>	<p>START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.</p> <p>If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">■</p>		<p>If a RELATIVE of Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Grandchild</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other relative →</p> <hr/> <p>If NOT RELATED to Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate ■ <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p>3. Sex</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p>4. Race</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be.</p> <p>If Indian (Amer.), print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. →</p> <p>If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API), print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. →</p> <p>If Other race, print race. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino ■ <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino ■ <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p>5. Age and year of birth</p> <p>a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box.</p> <p>b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.</p>	<p>a. Age</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td></tr> </table> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr><td>1</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td></tr> </table>		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	2	3	0	3	0	3	4	0	4	0	4	5	0	5	0	5	6	0	6	0	6	7	0	7	0	7	8	0	8	0	8	9	0	9	0	9	1	8	0	0	0	0	9	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	<p>a. Age</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td></tr> </table> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr><td>1</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td></tr> </table>		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	2	3	0	3	0	3	4	0	4	0	4	5	0	5	0	5	6	0	6	0	6	7	0	7	0	7	8	0	8	0	8	9	0	9	0	9	1	8	0	0	0	0	9	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	9	0	9	0	9	0
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<p>6. Marital status</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican ■</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p>FOR CENSUS USE →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>		<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													

<p>H8. When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier </p>	<p>H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Solar energy <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used </p>	<p>H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p>a. Electricity</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used </p>
<p>H9. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms </p>	<p>H15. Do you get water from —</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.? </p>	<p>b. Gas</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used </p>
<p>H10. Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means </p>	<p>c. Water</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge </p>
<p>H11. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H17. About when was this building first built?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Don't know </p>	<p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used </p>
<p>H12. Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	
<p>H13. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more </p>	<p><i>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</i></p> <p>H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20 <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p>b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999 <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more </p>	

INSTRUCTION:

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt } Go to H23b
- ☐ Yes, contract to purchase }
- ☐ No — Skip to H24a

b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment
- ☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment
- ☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No — Skip to H25

b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —

H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —

H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. ➔

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PERSON 1			
Last name	First name	Middle initial	
8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born? <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 30px; margin-top: 5px;"></div> <small>(Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)</small>		14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)? <input type="radio"/> Born after April 1, 1985 — <i>Go to questions for the next person</i> <input type="radio"/> Yes — <i>Skip to 15a</i> <input type="radio"/> No	
9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States? <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in the United States — <i>Skip to 11</i> <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas <input type="radio"/> Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents <input type="radio"/> Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization <input type="radio"/> No, not a citizen of the United States		b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)? (1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; margin-top: 5px;"></div> <small>(If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.)</small> (2) Name of county in the U.S. <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; margin-top: 5px;"></div> (3) Name of city or town in the U.S. <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; margin-top: 5px;"></div> (4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, lived outside the city/town limits	
10. When did this person come to the United States to stay? <input type="radio"/> 1987 to 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 or 1986 <input type="radio"/> 1982 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1980 or 1981 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> Before 1950		15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — <i>Skip to 16</i> b. What is this language? <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; margin-top: 5px;"></div> <small>(For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese)</small> c. How well does this person speak English? <input type="radio"/> Very well <input type="radio"/> Well <input type="radio"/> Not well <input type="radio"/> Not at all	
11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college? Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree. <input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private school, private college		16. When was this person born? <input type="radio"/> Born before April 1, 1975 — <i>Go to 17a</i> <input type="radio"/> Born April 1, 1975 or later — <i>Go to questions for the next person</i>	
12. How much school has this person COMPLETED? <small>Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received.</small> <input type="radio"/> No school completed <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten <input type="radio"/> 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade <input type="radio"/> 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade <input type="radio"/> 9th grade <input type="radio"/> 10th grade <input type="radio"/> 11th grade <input type="radio"/> 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA <input type="radio"/> HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED) <input type="radio"/> Some college but no degree <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Occupational program <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Academic program <input type="radio"/> Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS) <input type="radio"/> Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA) <input type="radio"/> Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD) <input type="radio"/> Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD)		17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or National Guard only, see instruction guide. <input type="radio"/> Yes, now on active duty <input type="radio"/> Yes, on active duty in past, but not now <input type="radio"/> Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — <i>Skip to 18</i> <input type="radio"/> No — <i>Skip to 18</i> b. Was active-duty military service during — <small>Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.</small> <input type="radio"/> September 1980 or later <input type="radio"/> May 1975 to August 1980 <input type="radio"/> Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975) <input type="radio"/> February 1955—July 1964 <input type="radio"/> Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955) <input type="radio"/> World War II (September 1940—July 1947) <input type="radio"/> World War I (April 1917—November 1918) <input type="radio"/> Any other time c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had? <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> Years	
13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin? <small>(See instruction guide for further information.)</small> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 30px; margin-top: 5px;"></div> <small>(For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadorean, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)</small>		18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which — a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No b. Prevents this person from working at a job? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No 19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any difficulty — a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <small>If this person is a female —</small> 20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted. None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	
21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK? <input type="radio"/> Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.) <input type="radio"/> No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. — <i>Skip to 25</i>		21b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked. <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> Hours	
22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK? <small>If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.</small> a. Address (Number and street) <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 30px; margin-top: 5px;"></div> <small>(If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.)</small> b. Name of city, town, or post office <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; margin-top: 5px;"></div> c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, outside the city/town limits d. County <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; margin-top: 5px;"></div> e. State <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; margin-top: 5px;"></div> f. ZIP Code <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; margin-top: 5px;"></div>			

23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.

- ☐ Car, truck, or van ☐ Motorcycle
☐ Bus or trolley bus ☐ Bicycle
☐ Streetcar or trolley car ☐ Walked
☐ Subway or elevated ☐ Worked at home
☐ Railroad ☐ Skip to 28
☐ Ferryboat ☐ Other method
☐ Taxicab

If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.

b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?

- ☐ Drove alone ☐ 5 people
☐ 2 people ☐ 6 people
☐ 3 people ☐ 7 to 9 people
☐ 4 people ☐ 10 or more people

24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?

- a.m.
 p.m.

b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?

- Minutes — Skip to 28

25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?

- ☐ Yes, on layoff
☐ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
☐ No

26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 27

b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?

- ☐ No, already has a job
☐ No, temporarily ill
☐ No, other reasons (in school, etc.)
☐ Yes, could have taken a job

27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?

- ☐ 1990 ☐ 1980 to 1984
☐ 1989 ☐ 1979 or earlier
☐ 1988 ☐ Never worked
☐ 1985 to 1987

28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY.

Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.

28. Industry or Employer

a. For whom did this person work?

If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle ☐ and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

(Name of company, business, or other employer)

b. What kind of business or industry was this? Describe the activity at location where employed.

(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)

c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle

- ☐ Manufacturing ☐ Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)
☐ Wholesale trade
☐ Retail trade

29. Occupation

a. What kind of work was this person doing?

(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)

b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?

(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)

30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle

- ☐ Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions
☐ Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization
☐ Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)
☐ State GOVERNMENT employee
☐ Federal GOVERNMENT employee
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 32

b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989?

Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

Weeks

c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?

Hours

32. INCOME IN 1989 —

Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989.

For income received jointly, see instruction guide. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate. If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

33. What was this person's total income in 1989?

Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

- ☐ None OR ☐ \$
 Annual amount — Dollars

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.

APPENDIX F.

Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F-1
Geographic Products	F-3
Other Census Bureau Resources	F-5
Reference Materials	F-4
Sources of Assistance	F-4

The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations—

UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/Line™ files. TIGER/Line™ files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line™ files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide.* This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program.* A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics.* A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community.* A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers.* A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base.* A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You.* The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement.* A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.
- *Census Catalog and Guide.* A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People*: Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry*: Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction*: Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms*: Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments*: Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade*: Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations*: Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship
Sex
Race
Age
Marital status
Hispanic origin

Housing

Number of units in structure
Number of rooms in unit
Tenure—owned or rented
Value of home or monthly rent
Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

Social characteristics:

Education—enrollment and attainment
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.
Ancestry
Language spoken at home
Migration (residence in 1985)
Disability
Fertility
Veteran status

Economic characteristics:

Labor force
Occupation, industry, and class of worker
Place of work and journey to work
Work experience in 1989
Income in 1989
Year last worked

Housing

Year moved into residence
Number of bedrooms
Plumbing and kitchen facilities
Telephone in unit
Vehicles available
Heating fuel
Source of water and method of sewage disposal
Year structure built
Condominium status
Farm residence
Shelter costs, including utilities

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CPH-1	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
100-Percent and Sample Data				
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Sample Data				
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) Issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.				
100-Percent Data—Con.				
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CP-2	Social and Economic Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census subjects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

**Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹**

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 1 (100 percent)	A ^{2 3} States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 900 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	B ^{2 3} States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	C ³ U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas	
	D Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas	
STF 2 (100 percent)	A In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	Over 2,100 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 2 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin
	B States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	
	C U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
STF 3 (Sample)	A ^{2 3} States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 3,300 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
	B ³ Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State	
	C ³ U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
	D CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States	

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 4 (Sample)	A In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	
	B State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	C U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

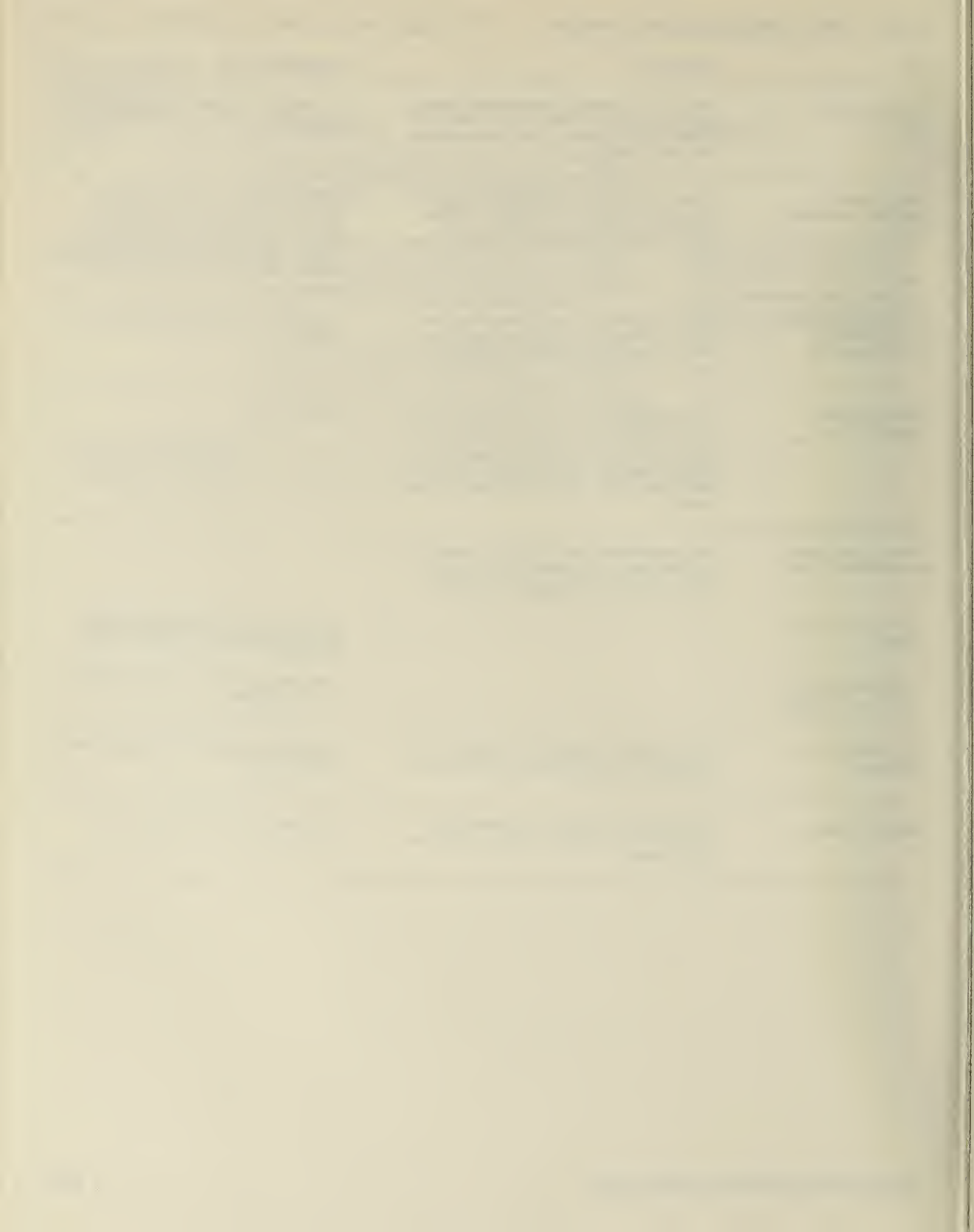
¹Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

²Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

³Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas

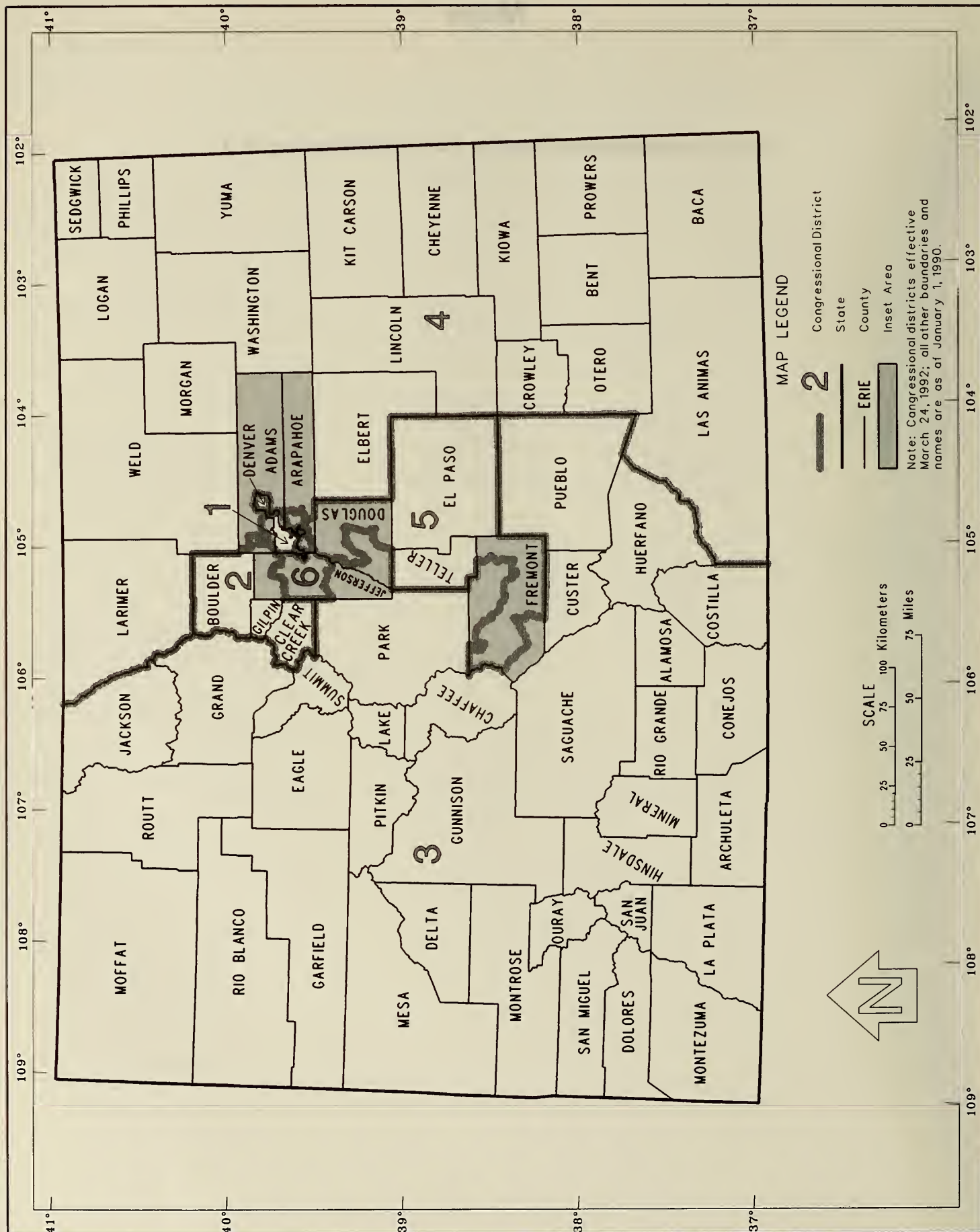


APPENDIX G.

Maps

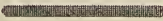


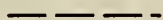
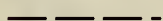
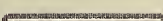

Maps showing geographic areas for this report begin on page G-2.

Congressional Districts (6 Districts)



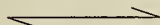
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE Economics and Statistics Administration Bureau of the Census

Congressional District Inset Map Legend

	2	Congressional District
		County
	YORK	County Subdivision
	ROME	Incorporated Place
	Zena	Census Designated Place
	Main St	Feature
	A	Inset Area

*

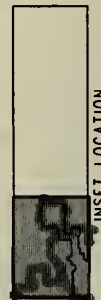
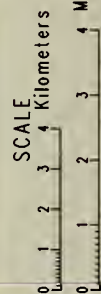
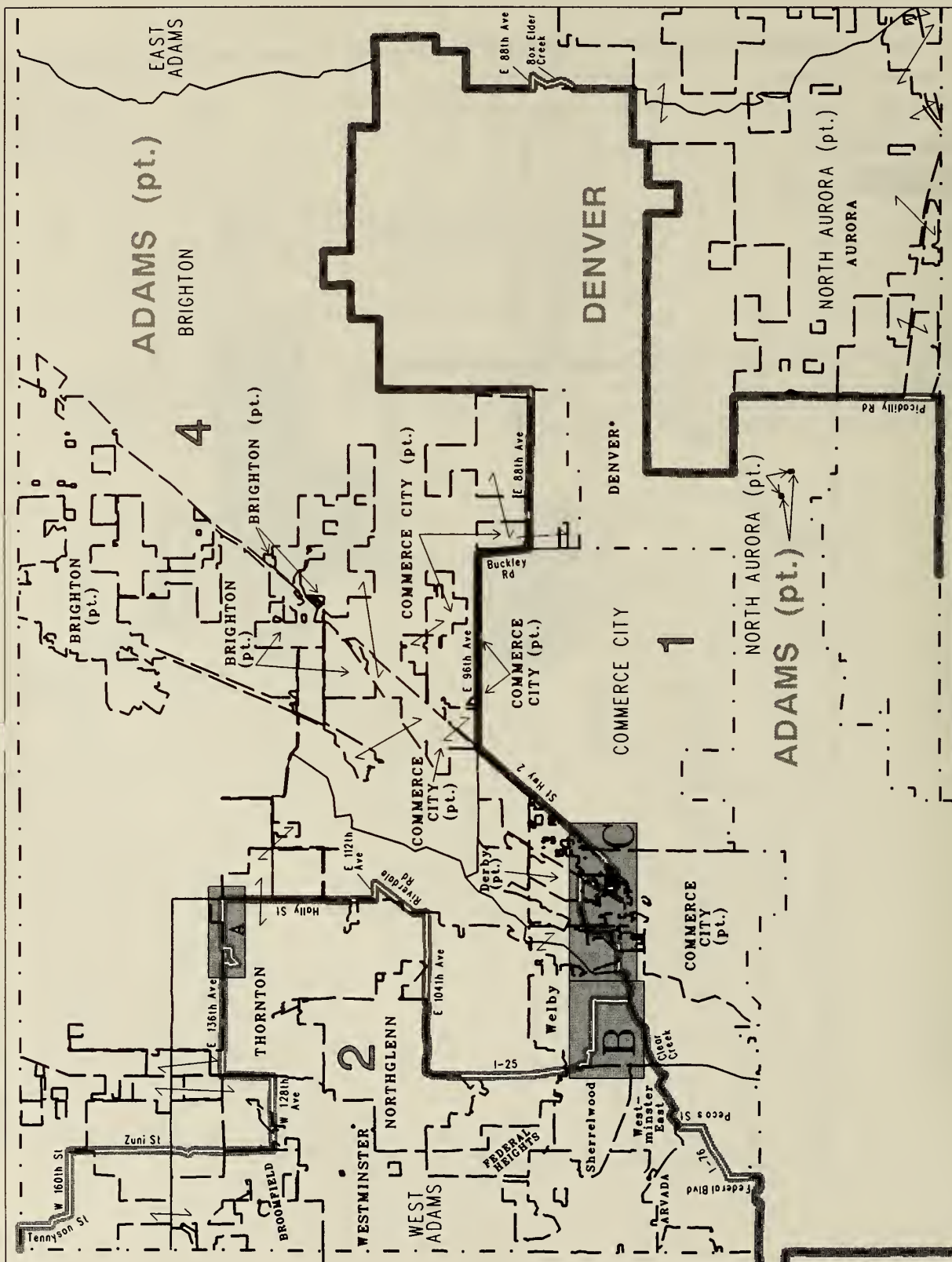
An asterisk following a place name indicates that the place is coextensive with a county subdivision. The county subdivision name is shown only when it differs from the place name.



A fishhook joins contiguous and/or discontinuous parts of the same geographic entity.

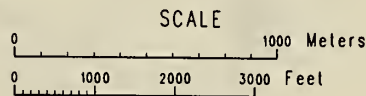
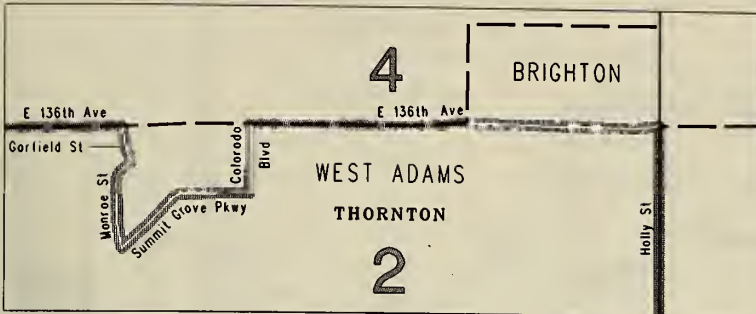
Note: Congressional districts effective March 24, 1992; all other boundaries and names are as of January 1, 1990. Where county and/or county subdivision boundaries coincide, the map shows the boundary symbol for only the highest-ranking of these geographic entities. Where a county and/or county subdivision boundary coincides with a place boundary, the map does not show the place boundary symbol.

ADAMS COUNTY (PART)

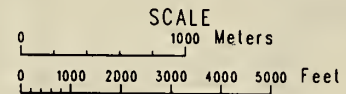
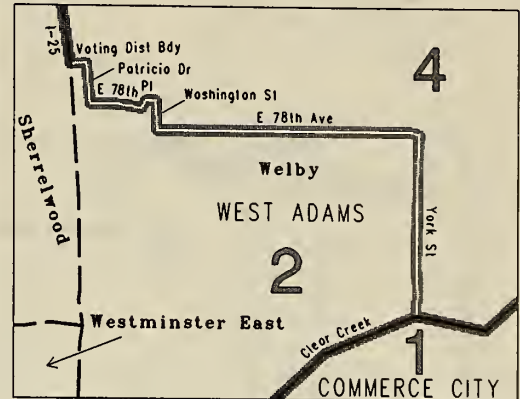


ADAMS COUNTY

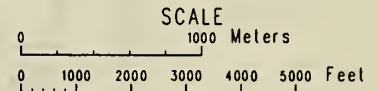
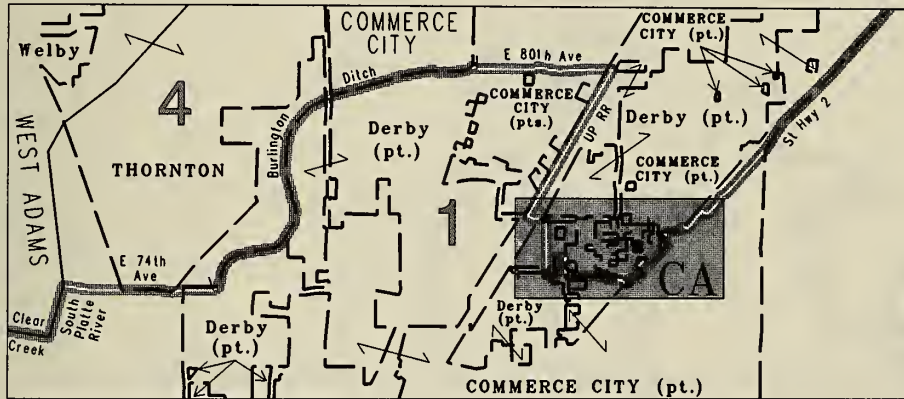
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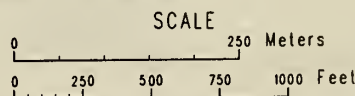
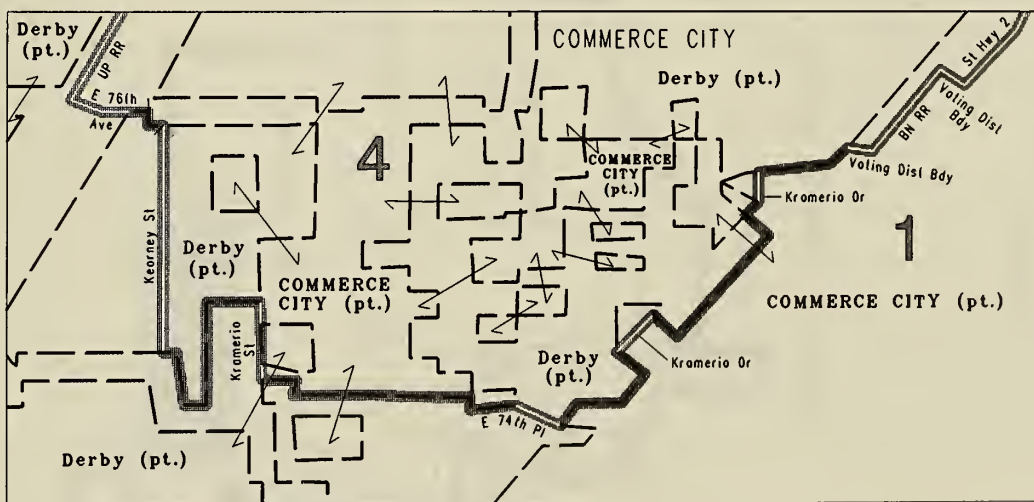
INSET B



INSET C



INSET CA





SCALE

0 1 2 3 4 Kilometers

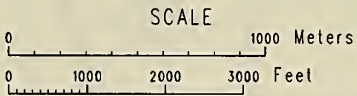
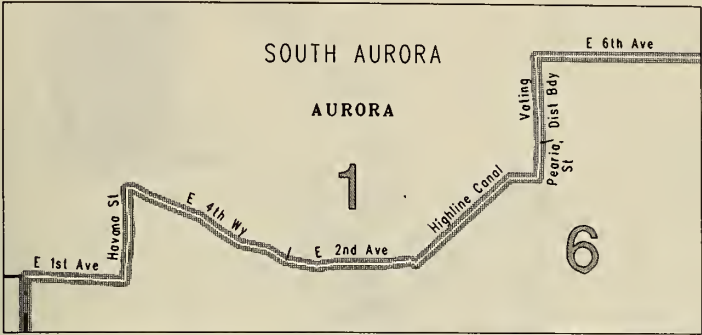
0 1 2 3 Miles



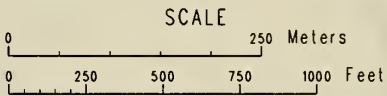
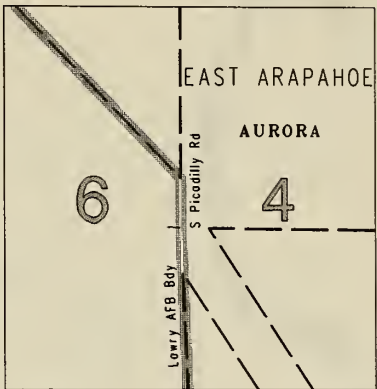
Congressional Districts - Insets

ARAPAHOE COUNTY

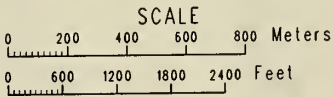
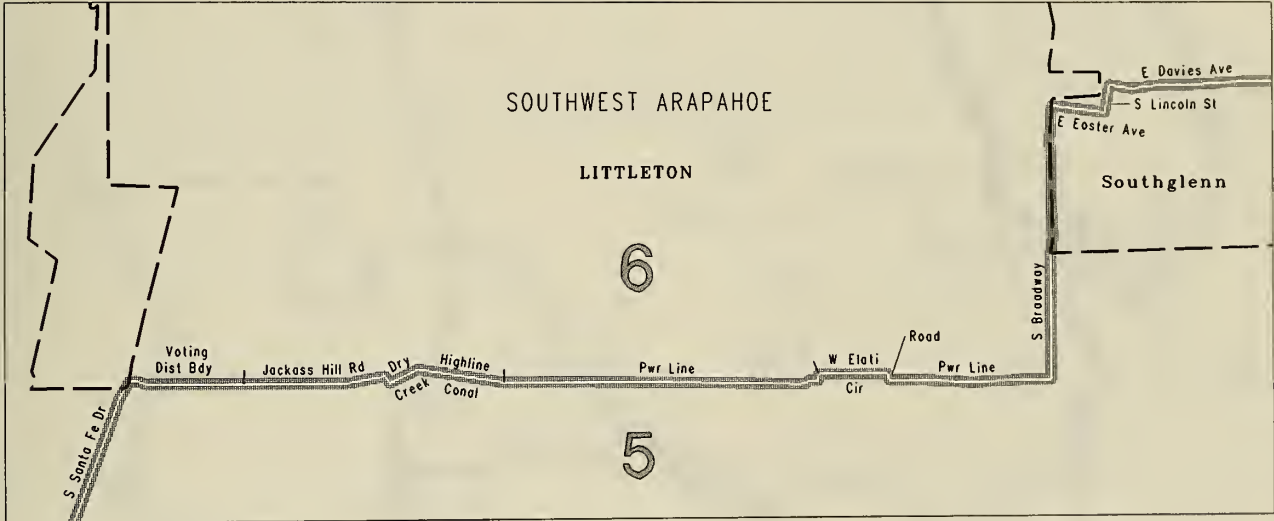
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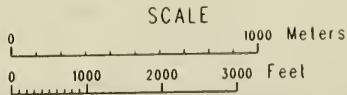
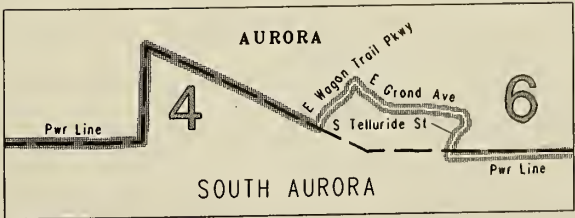
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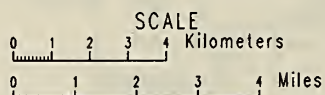
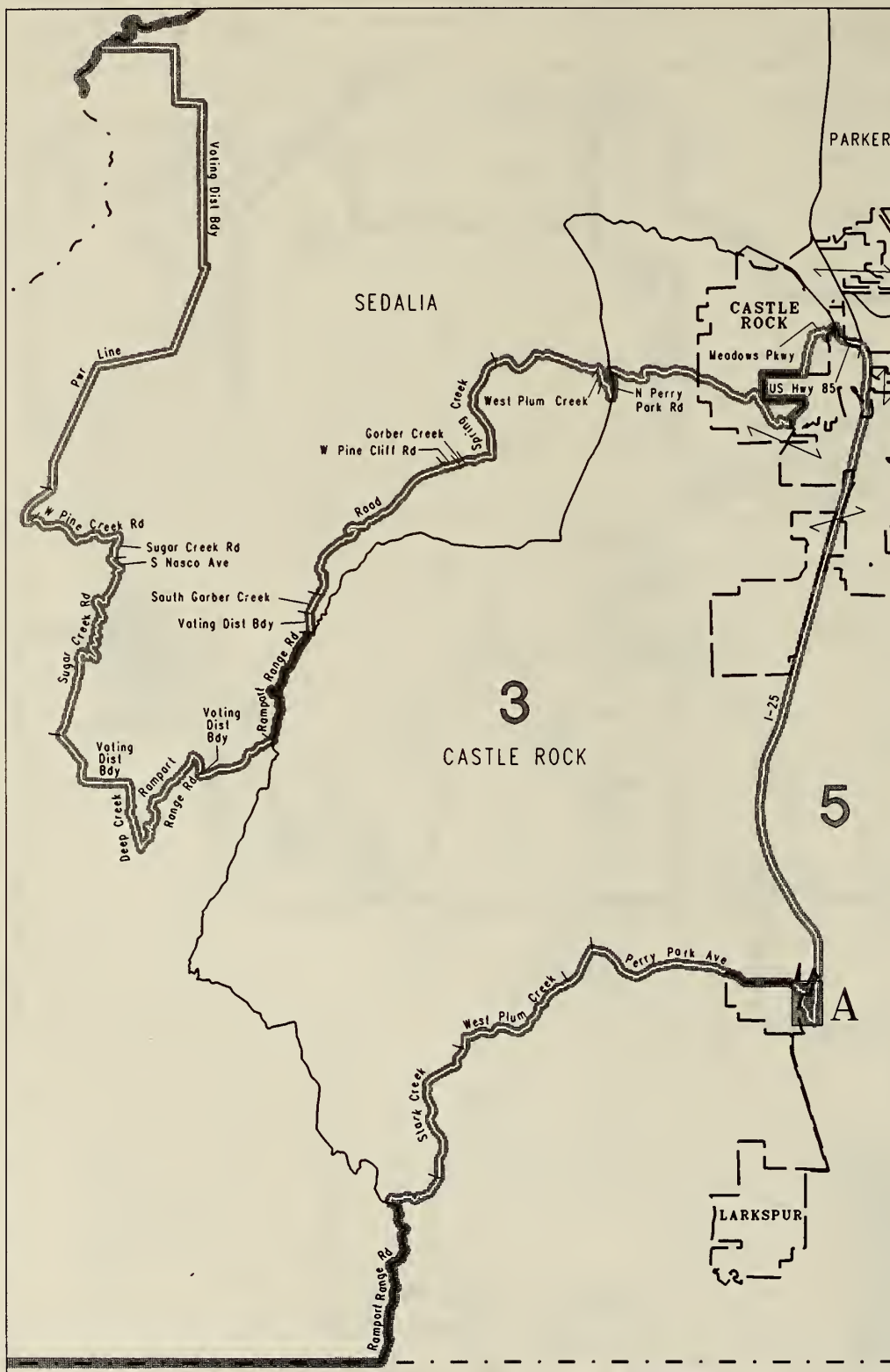
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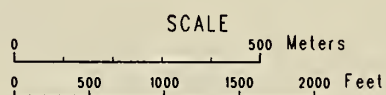
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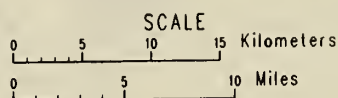
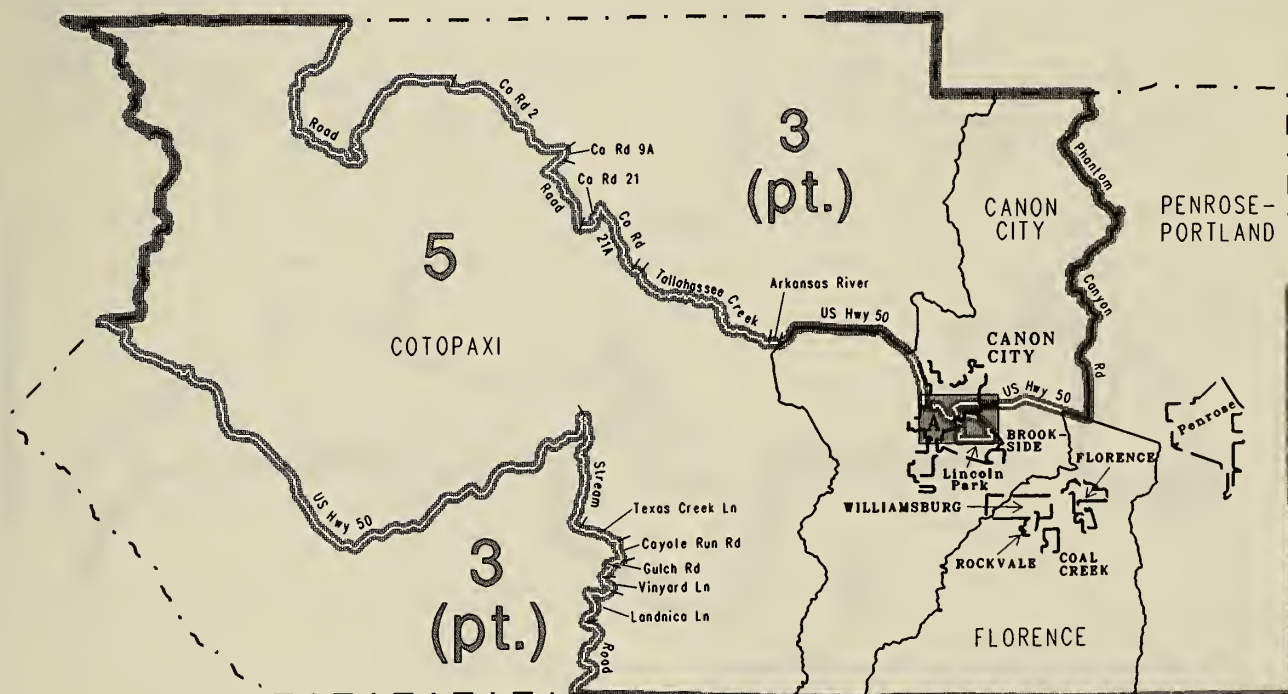
DOUGLAS COUNTY (PART)



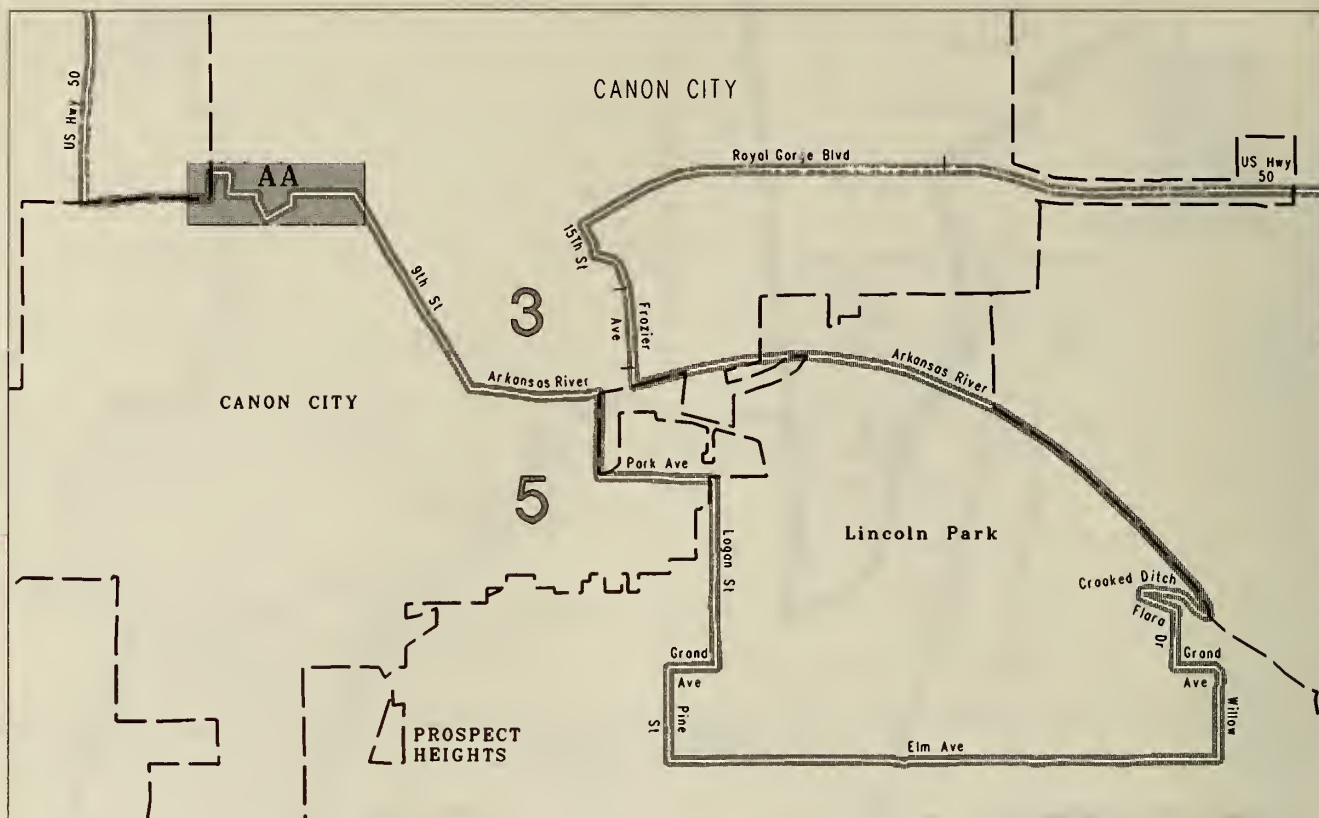
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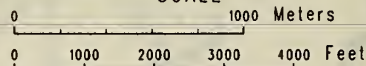
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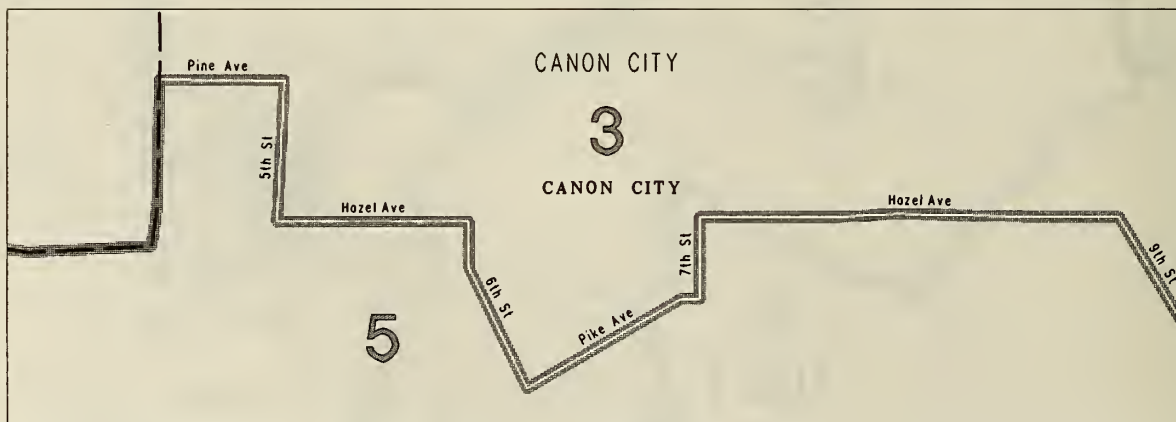
FREMONT COUNTY — INSET A



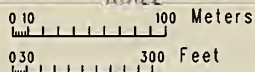
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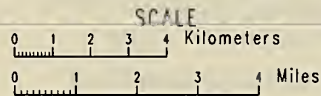
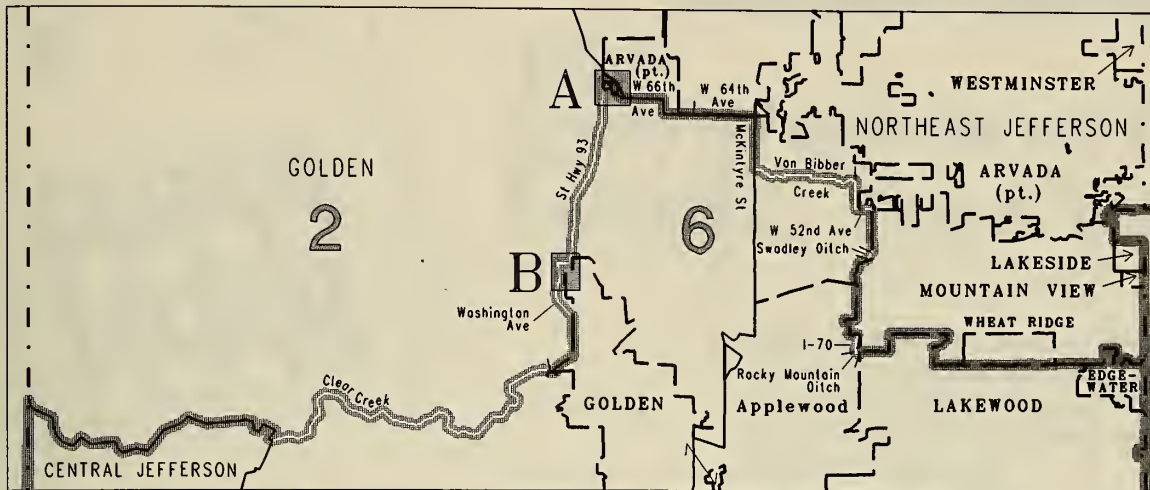
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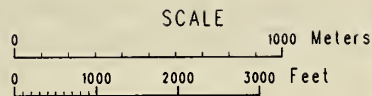
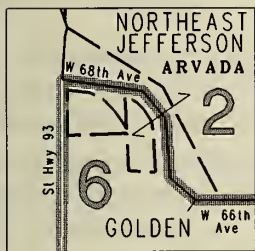
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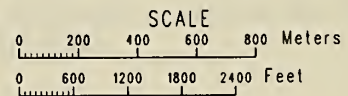
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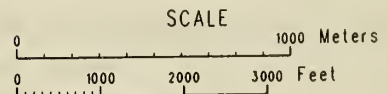
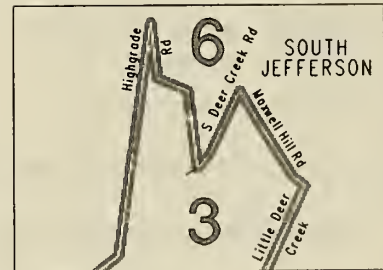
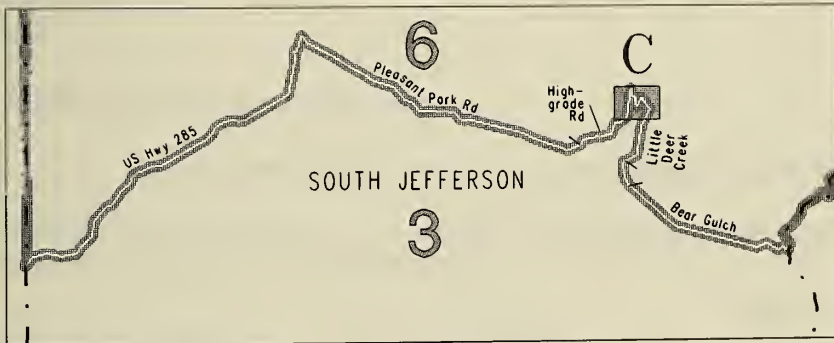
INSET A



INSET B



INSET C



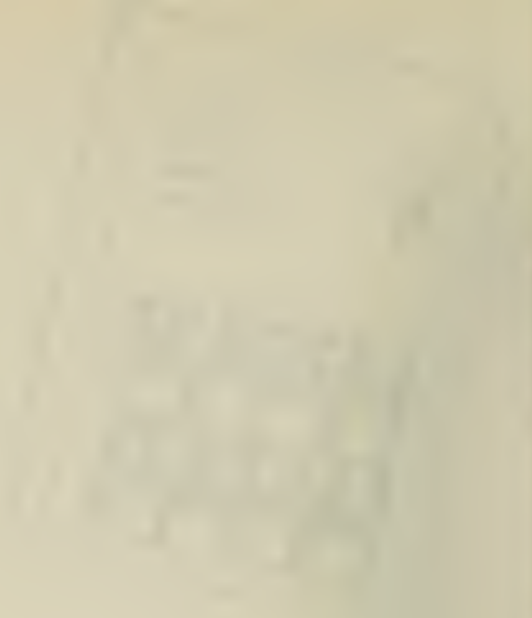
INSET LOCATION



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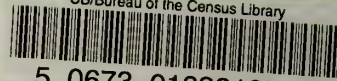
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